

TRELUDICK, EGLOSKERRY, CORNWALL SURVEY, INVESTIGATION AND HISTORY OF THE HOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

Lucy Jessop



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CORNWALL

SURVEY, INVESTIGATION AND HISTORY
OF THE HOUSE AND FARM BUILDINGS

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

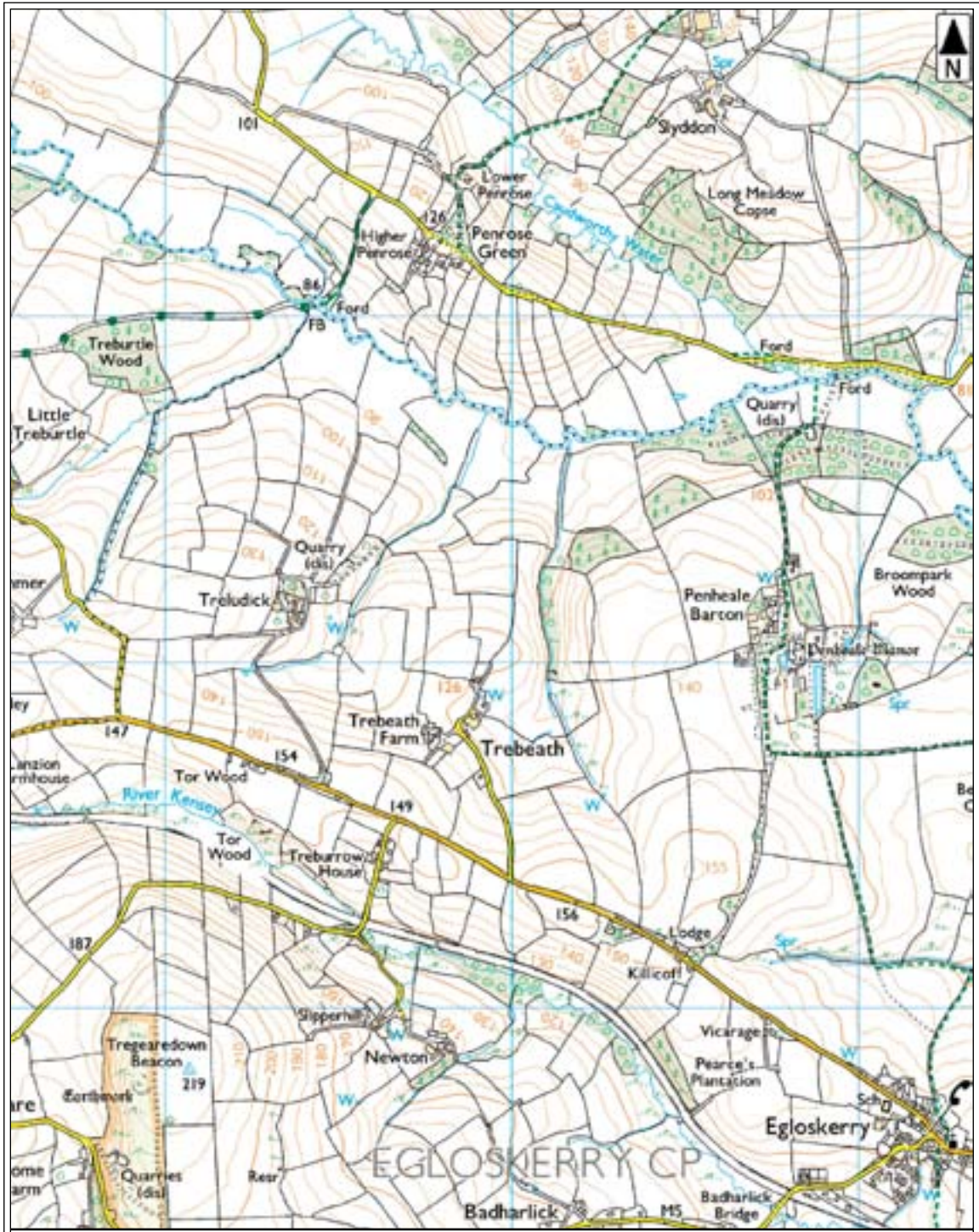
Introduction

The farmstead of Treludick is situated in open countryside to the west of Egloskerry village, approximately 5 miles (8 kilometres) west of Launceston. Treludick stands to the north of the road from Egloskerry to Three Hammers, on the east-facing slope of a valley formed by a tributary of the River Ottery. The farm is in the private ownership of Mr and Mrs Peter Uglow. It comprises a substantial house and farm buildings, many of which are listed. The house (listed building UID 67917) and adjacent gates and gatepiers (UID 67918) are listed grade II*; the stables to the north (UID 67919) and the piggery complex to the south (UID 67920) are listed grade II. The rest of the historic farm buildings are substantial and form an integral part of the group, but are not listed in their own right. A group of 20th-century farm buildings northwest of the house have not been considered for the purposes of this report.

The report assesses the history and evolution of the house and farm buildings, and was carried out at the request of Francis Kelly, Historic Buildings Inspector, English Heritage Planning and Development Team, South-West Region, Bristol. The investigation was carried out in November 2006 by the English Heritage Architectural Investigation team, based at the National Monuments Record Centre in Swindon. The team comprised Barry V. Jones, Lucy Jessop, Ursula Dugard-Craig, Peter Williams and Nigel Fradgley. The written report was produced by Lucy Jessop and desktop-published by Ursula Dugard-Craig and Lucy Jessop, the photographic record was made by Peter Williams with additional coverage by Lucy Jessop, and the measured survey and ground plan was carried out by Nigel Fradgley. Elaine Jamieson from the English Heritage Archaeological Survey & Investigation team, based in Exeter, carried out a survey of the earthwork remains in the fields adjacent to the house using a GPS receiver and GeoBeacon. Many of her findings have been included in the main text of this report and her complete assessment appears as an appendix.

This report supersedes the interim report produced whilst awaiting the results of dendrochronology; this was organised by John Meadows from the English Heritage Scientific Dating Team, London, and carried out by Robert Howard of the Nottingham Tree Ring Dating Laboratory in February 2007. The results were presented in Arnold, A., and Howard, R., Treludick House, Egloskerry, Cornwall: Tree-Ring Analysis of Timbers, English Heritage Research Department Report Series no. 63/2007.

English Heritage would like to thank Mr Uglow for permitting generous access to the house, allowing dendrochronological sampling, and providing the opportunity to examine historical documents in his family's possession. His agent, Phil Wiltshire of Kivells, was also extremely helpful.



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Fig. 1
Map showing the location of Treludick and its proximity to Penheale and Egloskerry.

Summary

The present house at Treludick is the result of a sequential rebuilding which occurred during the second quarter of the 17th century for the Baron family; it stands on the site of a farming settlement of considerable antiquity. The presence of older structures can be inferred from a few traces that remain, including a reset mullioned window and a large smoke-blackened lintel. The basic plan is L-shaped, formed from an early 17th-century three-roomed, through-passage core and a large service wing adjoining its southern end, which was possibly added later in the century. The house is entered through a two-storey porch of a similar period. The three-roomed plan may have been achieved from the rebuilding of an earlier house with a similar layout and in c. 1630 the parlour end of the house was reconstructed north of the hall.

Several two-storey wings have been added to the north-west corner of the house; a variety of outshots were built onto its western wall. Dendrochronology of the roofs of the old kitchen, hall, parlour, and north-west additions (refer to plan on page 4) has shown that they all reached their present form in the second quarter of the 17th century, suggesting that the principal building phases were carried out in swift succession. While there is clearly discernible phasing, as with the two trusses over the hall whose contrasting forms and heights create a change in roof profile, dendrochronology has shown that periods of construction at Treludick can be separated by less than ten years.

The principal, eastern elevation is built of coursed rubble with some granite dressings; other walls have a lower portion of rubble with an upper storey of cob. The original fenestration of the house was mullioned with chamfered granite surrounds; a few examples of these windows remain. All the present roofs are covered with slate. A number of farm buildings constructed of rubble and cob also survive from the period, forming a picturesque group with the house; these include an attractive cob barn to the east of the house.

The house is notable for the survival of a wealth of detail from the early 17th century; this includes a ribbed plaster ceiling in the parlour, moulded and stopped doorcases in the hall and in the chambers above the parlour, a screen between the through-passage and the hall and several granite fireplaces. The elegant panelling of the parlour is the principal contribution from the early 18th century, after which date the gentry aspirations of Treludick's owners decreased. In the 19th century, improvements were largely related to its function as a farmhouse. For the house, these included the replacement of the windows with sashes, the fitting out of a dairy, wooden cupboards and a bench for the kitchen table and new fireplaces; for the farm, a significant number of new buildings were constructed around the yard, notably the bank barn and stables. Changes in the 20th century have mostly been restricted to the redecoration of the interior in the middle of the century and the building of several substantial barns to the north-west of the house.

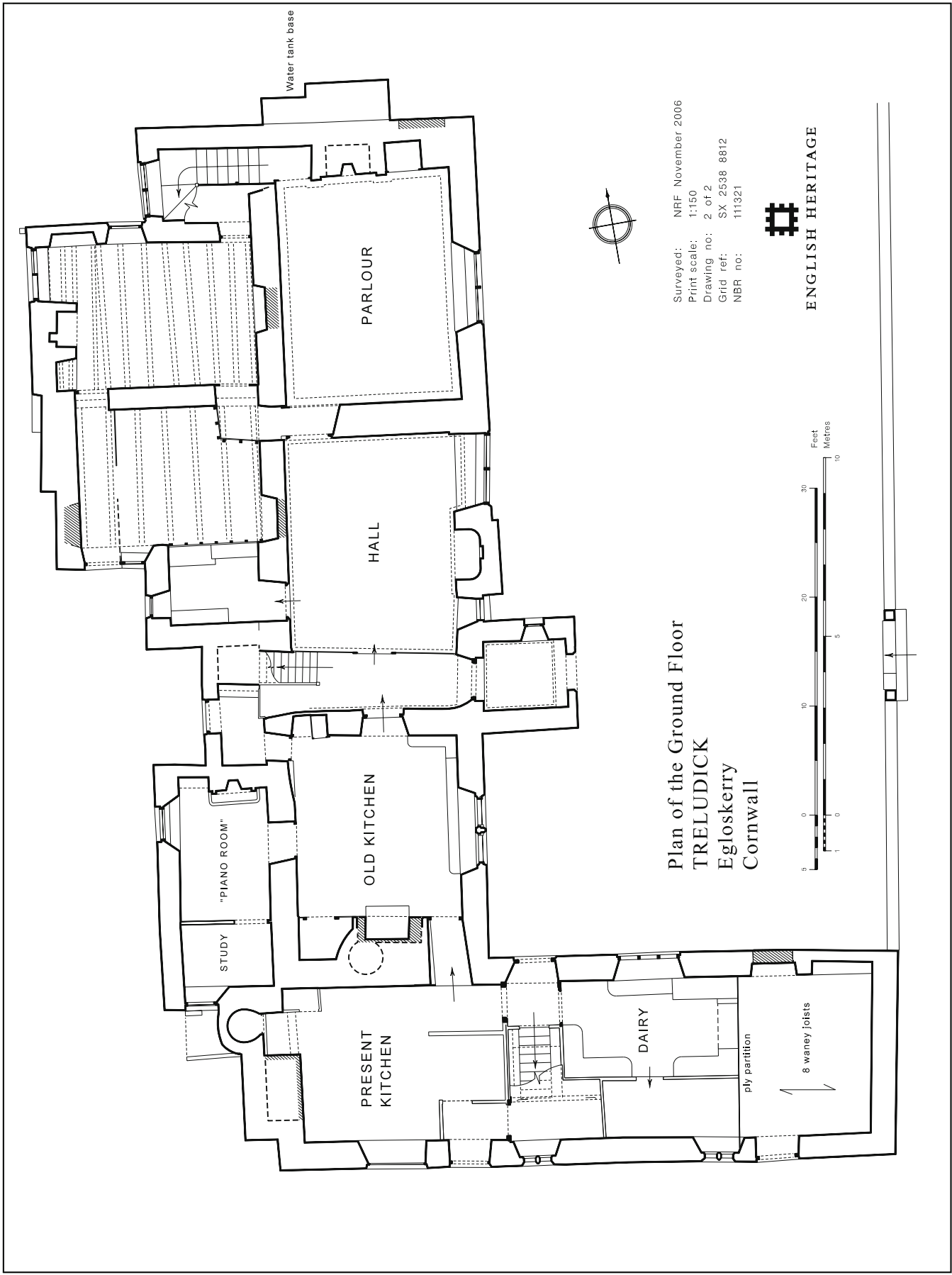


Fig. 2 Ground plan of Treludick.



Fig. 3

View of Treludick from the east, showing the principal 17th-century phases. The change in roof height above the hall can be clearly seen. The foreground reveals the earthworks which may be those of the formal garden. [DP031522]



Fig. 4

View of Treludick looking eastwards across the site of the formal garden towards Penheale and Trebeath; the wheel house can be seen in the middle distance. [DP031628]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The complicated history of Treludick's construction is reflected in the intricate patterns of the farm's ownership. The first known occupiers of Treludick in the 16th century were the Harrys family (also recorded as Harry, Harrie, Harries, or Harris). Documents show that a John Harry and 'Alice his wife' were living at Treludick by 1515;¹ it is possible that the family had been in occupation before this date. On the death of Richard Harrys in 1584, Treludick was inherited by his son John, who sold the estate between 1593 and 1594;² Richard Harrys is possibly the owner commemorated as 'RH', carved on the mullion window now set into the south wall of the house. How much of the house was built during ownership by the Harrys family is uncertain, but it is likely that a house on or near the present site was constructed or altered for them. Unfortunately, we know little about the family, except that John Harrys was described as a gentleman in a deed of sale in 1594; we do not know his reasons for the sale.



Fig. 5

The granite mullioned window, inscribed 'RH', now sited in the south wall of the southern service wing. [DP031528]

Much of the present land belonging to Treludick and to the Penheale estate was probably derived from a combination of several small houses and parcels of land which may have constituted Treludick as late as the end of the 16th century. In many of the deeds of this period the various messuages and tenements are described as 'scituate lying and beinge wthin the village and fieldes of Treludick'³ or 'wthin the village fields and Township of Treludick',⁴ suggesting that Treludick had been until quite recently a small settlement, rather than one, large farmstead. The phrase 'Towne place', used in a document of 1637, suggests that Treludick may have been a settlement of one or more farms or cottages grouped together in the manner of neighbouring Trebeath; this is also expressed in the prefix 'Tre', which is the Celtic root for 'homestead'.⁵ Archaeological evidence, including the arrangement of tracks around the house lined with tall hedgerows of considerable antiquity, suggests this settlement had two centres. One was in the vicinity of the house and the other lay in the fields east of the house utilising the well (marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and surviving as a water course). Fragments of medieval strip cultivation may survive both in strip lynchets discernible in the orchard to the north-east of the house, running parallel to the contours of the slope, and in existing field boundaries. This is discussed in wider detail in the Appendix.

The purchasers of the estate in the 1590s appear to have been a group of local yeomen, named George Sleeman (Sleman, Slemon, Sleaman), John Baron (Barn, Barne) of Badharlick (hereafter referred to as John Baron I), Thomas Pearse (Pierse, Pears), and Roger Brahen. John Baron I was a man of some standing, as indicated by the ornate engraving of his slate grave-slab preserved in

the porch of Egloskerry Church. Two verse texts are presented within a border of unicorns and mermaids; the shorter of the two texts plays on his chosen spelling of his name, 'Barne':

When not a Barne on Earth Earths corn shall hide
This Barne in Heaven shalbe reedefied [re-edified]
(A glorious Temple ever to remaine)
And there enioy [enjoy] y^e neverfading graine

It is interesting that the surname 'Barne', with its agricultural implications, was quickly mutated to the more gentrified 'Baron' by subsequent generations.



Fig. 6

Detail of the border of the slate tomb stone of John Baron I (died 1624), Egloskerry church. [DP047043]

It seems as if George (later Sir George) Grenville of neighbouring Penheale had some financial control over the Treludick estate in this period, as many of the deeds mention the payment of various sums to Grenville; a 1607 deed of sale transferred a substantial portion of Treludick (including messuages, tenements and land) from Baron and Sleeman to Grenville for £506:13:04.⁶ Strangely enough, Grenville appears to have sold his entire manor of Penheale in the following year for an unspecified sum, including his 'capittall howse Barton and demeane lands', to two men, one of whom was 'George Sleman of Egloskerry, yeoman'.⁷ Although it is not clear how this exchange of property worked, it exemplified the strong relationship between Treludick and its more important neighbour at Penheale.

By 1605, John Baron I and George Sleeman were trying to settle the inheritance of Treludick which had resulted from their partnership;⁸ this was finalised by 1610, when Sleeman made his property over to another John Baron,⁹ generally known as John Baron the younger (hereafter referred to as John Baron II), who had married Sleeman's only daughter, Joan (Jone, Johan) in 1607. John Baron II was the nephew of John Baron I, who died in 1624, as clearly stated in his uncle's will,¹⁰ although other sources disagree about this relationship. Certainly, John Baron II was in possession of Treludick in early 1608, when Sleeman, his father-in-law, was described as the late occupier of the property.¹¹ The property was gradually consolidated up to Sleeman's death in 1617, when it was left to his grandson, also named John Baron (1611-1664; hereafter referred to as John Baron III).¹² Sleeman's will tells us that, aside from the house, there was also an 'East barne and mowhaye' at this date. Thus, the Baron family's occupation of Treludick was confirmed, and what must have been one of the most prosperous periods of the house's existence commenced.

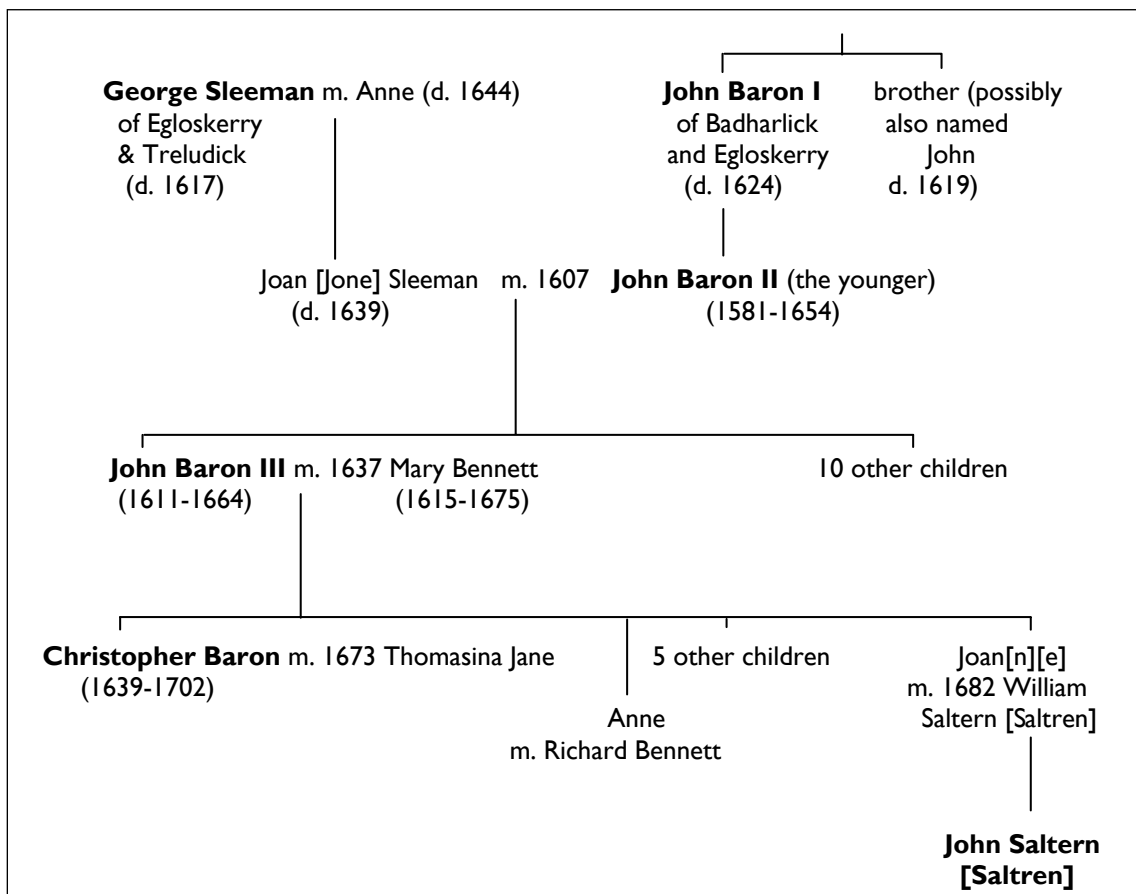


Fig. 7

Family tree of the Sleeman and Baron families. It is compiled from information contained in documents studied in the Cornwall Record Office, including many deeds cited in this report, and from CRO X112/176/1, L437, L438 and L443. Owners of Treludick appear here in bold.

In 1637, John Baron III married Mary Bennett, who brought with her a jointure of £500. Their marriage settlement confirms that there was already a house at Treludick which was occupied by his father, John Baron II; it was decided that Martin's Tenement (part of the existing farm) and other lands should be settled on the bride, along with:

...all that plot of ground and buildings thereon standinge called the old buildings parte of the dwellinge house of the said John Baron thelder in Treludick aforesaid with so much of the new Court and Towne place there as shalbe employed by the said John Baron thelder or John Baron the younger for buildinge a dwellinge house for the said John Baron ye younger and Marie Bennett, wth Comon in the Towne place there.¹³

This house was to be held by Mary Bennett for her lifetime. Thus, we know that in 1637, there was a principal house at Treludick, consisting of 'the old buildings' and the 'new Court', but it is unclear what sort of house, and on what scale, this new construction for the young couple was intended to be. It is possible, therefore, that the marriage of John and Mary Baron in 1637 was the impetus for a new phase of construction at Treludick over the next few years, for which the doorway carved with 'IBMB 1641' (now set into the 19th-century stable block), is evidence. However, as discussed later, dendrochronology confirms that most of the present house was already been in existence by this date and it is thus possible that this document does not refer to any part of the present Treludick but to a different, now-vanished, house in the vicinity.



Fig. 8

The granite doorcase, inscribed 'IBMB 1641', now resited to the east elevation of the 19th-century stable block. [DP031652]

Mary Baron was still living in 1673 when her son and heir, Christopher Baron, married Thomasina Jane, and thus her residence at Treludick was guaranteed under her marriage settlement of 1637. Indeed, the subsequent settlement of 1673 carefully delineates her occupation of certain parts of the house for her lifetime: the rest of Treludick was settled on her daughter-in-law, consisting of the:

...capitall messuage Barton ffarme and Demeasne lands in or called Treludicke with thappurtenances (Except the Parlour, the Dairy and the Roomes over them being part of the Dwelling house of the said Capitall messuage for and during the estate onelie which Mary Baron widow & mother of the said Christopher hath of and in the same for her life for her jointure)...¹⁴

Thus, the building work carried out at Treludick for Mary Baron in the years after her marriage may have consisted of a parlour, dairy, and rooms over added to the main house, although the document may just refer to the parts of the house she generally occupied.

The first half of the 18th century saw Treludick leave the hands of the Baron family for good. Christopher Baron died without a male heir in 1702, after which, in 1709, his estate was divided between his sister Anne Bennett and his nephew John Saltren (also spelled Saltern); Treludick was given to Saltren.¹⁵ He raised a mortgage of £1200 on the property in 1727, and died in 1732, leaving the estate to his widow Elizabeth and two others. In 1743, they conveyed the estate to Elizabeth, Joanna & Penelope Cheyne (grand-daughters & heirs of Samuel Lyne), as £1513 was still outstanding on Saltren's debt to Lyne. They, in turn, sold the estate to John Sawle, on his marriage with Joanna Cheyne in 1746. Sawle mortgaged Treludick in 1748 to Richard Beach, along with other parts of his estate, again for £1200, but he and Beach finally sold the estate in 1755 to Peter Hurdon, and nearly a century of stable ownership by the Hurdon family ensued.¹⁶

Peter Hurdon, grandson of the purchaser of 1755, came under considerable financial strain in the 1820s following his marriage in 1812: the marriage produced many children. This led him first to mortgage Treludick, then to sell it to Sedley Bastard Marke Esq. for £7370 in order to raise an annuity for his wife, Marke agreeing to hold back £2400 in order to make cash payments of £300 to each of the eight Hurdon children after his death as they came of age.¹⁷ The Hurdon family moved to Devon, where they were living at the time of the 1841 census; Peter Hurdon died in Bideford in 1848. So, probably from the late 1820s, Treludick was no longer owner-occupied and was run by the Marke estate as a tenant farm occupied by a sequence of different lessees. John Bone was in occupation at the time of the 1839 tithe apportionment and the 1841 census; by 1851 there was a new tenant, Ambrose Reed (or Rud).

A period of greater stability came to Treludick with the tenancy of the Stenlake family, who were listed as the occupiers at the 1861 census and who remained at Treludick into the 20th century. It is probably during the early part of their tenancy that the farmyard attained its present form, with the large bank barn and the pair of barns which were later attached to its north and south flanks. The Marke estate must have found good financial reasons for investing in Treludick at this date; rentals show that Treludick was the highest value farm in the estate, bringing an annual rent of £266 per annum from 1876 and £280 per annum from 1885¹⁸. Water power had been harnessed at Treludick by 1877, the date when the farm was unsuccessfully put up for auction; at this time, the farmyard appeared more-or-less to have reached its final form. The sale catalogue refers to the bank barn as being a barn & granary on one side of the yard, 'with ample Waterpower on the first Floor'; on the ground floor was a 'Mill House, Root House, and Cattle Challs for 15 beasts'.¹⁹ Treludick's leases of the later 19th century were made in the name of Olive Alice Simco Willyams, née Marke, the grand-daughter of Sedley Bastard Marke. At some point early in the 20th century, perhaps 1905 from when a sale catalogue exists,²⁰ Treludick was sold by the Marke family and entered into the possession of its current owners, the Uglow family.



Fig. 9
Map of the Treludick estate, from the sale catalogue of 1905 (PWDRO 1096/39).

TRELUDECK: THE HOUSE

Preamble

Investigation of the house shows that it was built and adapted in several key phases, most of which occurred in swift succession during the second quarter of the 17th century. This sequential rebuilding has removed or obscured the evidence of other work which might confirm the presence of an earlier house on or near the site. Interpretation is further complicated by the reuse or abandonment of granite architectural details: this is a characteristic of the site. A granite doorway and window surround have been reset into the existing house and farm buildings whilst other granite mullioned windows and arched door heads have been used as treads for steps or lie discarded in nearby fields.

The present plan, form and building materials

The current plan of Treludick comprises a large, rectangular front range with a three-room, through-passage plan running north to south (comprising the kitchen, passageway, hall and parlour), a compact wing added in two phases to the north west (each of the two additions containing a service room with a chamber above), an elongated wing to the south (housing a second kitchen, several unheated rooms – one possibly a dairy – and chambers or offices above), and a series of smaller outshots to the west, creating room for a stairway at the end of the passage and an office and 'piano room' (possibly a former scullery) to the rear of the old kitchen. The main range and south wing form an L-plan with other additions to its west flank, with the exception of a two-storeyed porch fronting the east of the through-passage. All additions to the house were complete by 1839: the outline plan of the house has remained unchanged since the drawing up of the tithe map. With the exception of the rear outshots, all of the ranges are of two storeys.

The house is built using coursed rubble and cob, with some granite dressings to the hall's lateral chimney stack and some of the window surrounds, although it is likely that granite surrounds were used more extensively during the earlier 17th-century phases. The north and east walls are built entirely of rubble, whereas the south wall has a masonry ground floor and cob first floor. The west wall has rubble with a mixture of cob and rubble used on the first floor. The east elevation, with its rubble and granite stonework, forms the principal face of the house. A wooden ovolo-framed window, of a significantly different form to those used elsewhere in the house, has been revealed in the north wall of the northern chamber over the parlour; it will be discussed subsequently. The roofs are gabled in form, with some catslide roofs associated with the outshots to the rear, and are covered with slate.

The medieval house

Although a settlement at Treludick may have existed from time immemorial, as discussed in the appendix, the present house exhibits no in situ medieval evidence; a few fragments have survived but none are in their original positions. A 1637 reference to part of John Baron's house as 'the old buildings' may suggest that part of the current building, or possibly another building close to it, may have been of some antiquity, possibly medieval²¹. These medieval fragments include a large smoke-blackened timber, reused in the construction of the south service wing as a lintel over a

doorway and window in the north wall of the eastern room; both of these openings are now blocked. Medieval stonework can be found lying in the orchard to the north-east of the house, where one can see the remains of a granite, two-centred arched door head. However, these early survivals may provide evidence for Treludick either as the sole survivor of a shrunken settlement or as a medieval house of some substance.



Fig. 10

A discarded granite two-centred door head. [DP047045]



Fig. 11

A large smoke-blackened timber, resited and reused as a lintel in the south service wing. [DP031658]

The late 16th and early 17th centuries

We cannot discount the possibility that at least some part of the core of the house, in particular some of the present walls of the kitchen, hall and parlour, may pre-date the period of roof-building shown by dendrochronology to date from the second quarter of the 17th century. A potential source of evidence for building work occurring during the late 16th century lies in the presence of the window in the south service wing which is marked with the initials 'RH' (see Fig. 3). This possibly represents a phase of construction in or around the current house by Richard Harrys, the

owner of the estate who died in 1584. However, this window is reset in a much later structure (as is the other small mullioned window in this elevation) and thus cannot be taken as firm evidence for dating either the existing building or the south service wing, as it is as likely to have been reused from another, now demolished, house in the vicinity of the site as from the present Treludick.

The complete reroofing of the house in the second quarter of the 17th century, carried out in two swift but distinct phases as described below, could perhaps be justified by the concept of raising the height of a 1½ storey house to 2 storeys; however, there is no evident break in the masonry of the eastern elevation which might indicate this. The majority of the available evidence, including the results of dendrochronology, points to much of the house having been constructed during a sustained but varied campaign of building during the first half of the 17th century, as discussed below.

The second quarter of the 17th century

The results of recent dendrochronology carried out on the roof timbers have revealed that the many phases evident there and throughout the house occurred within a relatively short and coherent period. The earliest possible date for construction of any part of the current roof is 1623 whilst the last possible felling date of the later timbers is 1648; one firm date of 1630 occurred for the higher part of the hall roof whose construction post-dates the roofs of the old kitchen and lower end of the hall²². This demonstrates that much of the present Treludick was constructed during the second quarter of the 17th century. The individual dendrochronological results will be discussed below in relation to each phase of construction.

The present arrangement of the house is a three-roomed plan, where a kitchen and hall are placed either side of a through passage with an inner room, or parlour, situated on the other side of the hall. Although the present building, as discussed below, shows evidence in the wall between hall and parlour of extensive rebuilding north of the hall in order to create a new parlour and western additions, the house is likely to have been constructed to a three-roomed plan before this work was carried out.

The numbering of the trusses used below relates to the discussion in Arnold & Howard 2007. To summarise, the trusses are numbered from north to south, then east to west. In the main range, T1 – T3 are situated over the parlour, T4 – T6 are over the hall, and T7 and T8 are over the old kitchen. There are two trusses very close to one another in the centre of the hall, T5a and T5b: T5a is the higher of the two and continues the parlour roofline whilst T5b is lower and continues the old kitchen roofline. T9 and T10 are over the northernmost north-west extension and T11-T17 are over the south service wing.

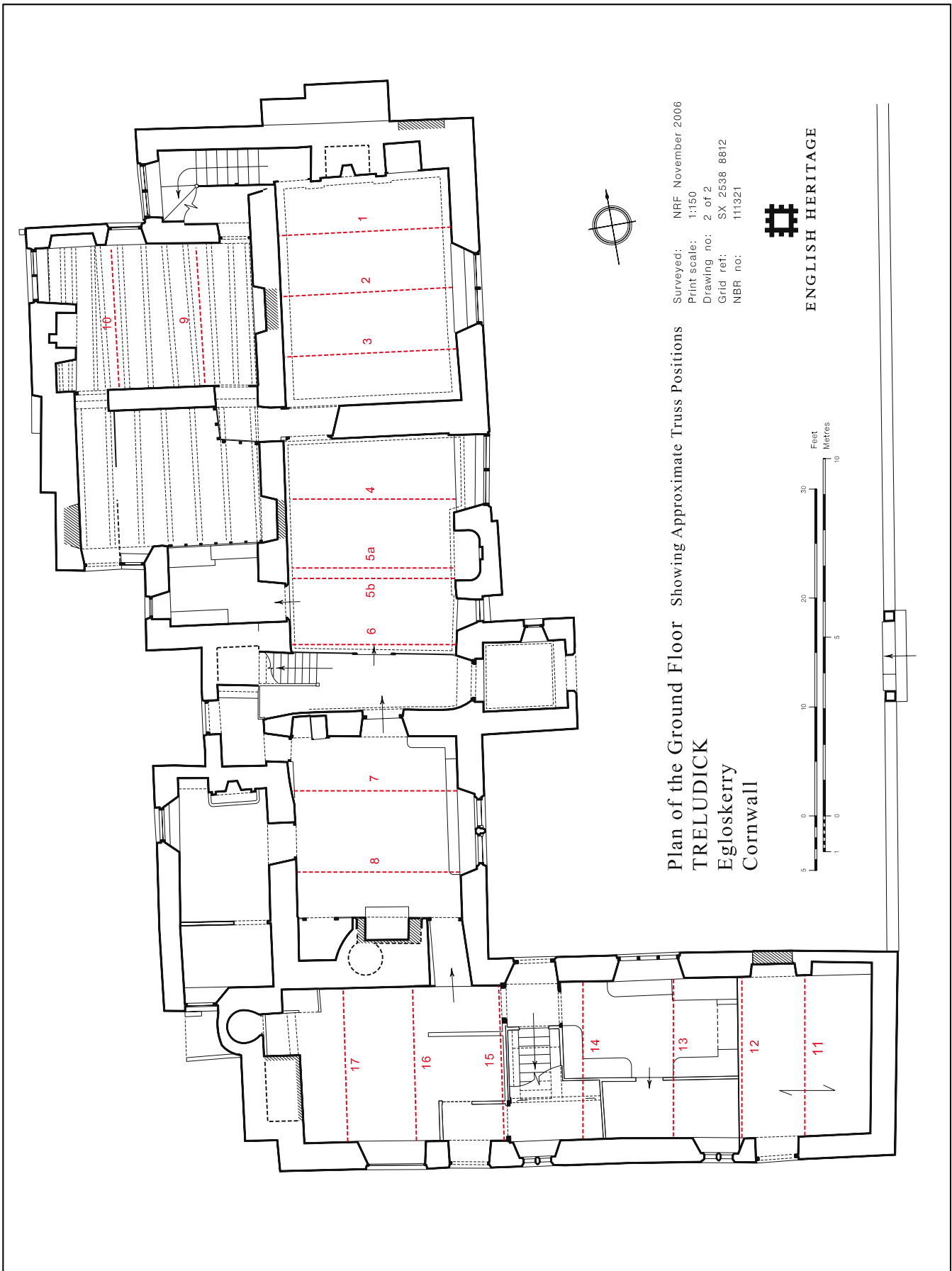


Fig. 12
 Ground plan of Treludick showing the position and numbering of the roof trusses.

The three-roomed house between c. 1623 and c. 1630

Dendrochronology has suggested that a sequence of building campaigns were carried out c. 1626 to 1630 at Treludick; this work represents a period of considerable consolidation by the Baron family. In 1617 at the age of 6, John Baron III inherited Treludick from his grandfather, George Sleeman, along with other property in Egloskerry, Trebeath and Badharlick.²³ In 1624, his father, John Baron II, was left property in Trew in the nearby parish of Tresmeer (also formerly the property of John Harrys) on the death of his uncle, John Baron I.²⁴ In c. 1626 to 1630, then, John Baron III was in his late teens; we can thus conjecture that it was his father who directed the new building, possibly in preparation for his son's future career and subsequent marriage prospects amongst the Cornish gentry.

The ground plan of the house reveals that the walling of the old kitchen and the west wall of the hall are of similar thicknesses and alignment, suggesting that they were built concurrently. The roof trusses above these areas (T5b, T6, T7 and T8) are all of similar dimensions and pitch which is revealed externally by the lower roof height of the southern portion of the house. Every truss is of a lapped collared and pegged type although each are subtly different: the two trusses over the old kitchen (T7 and T8) have a double-pegged, notched, tenoned and morticed apex whilst those over the southern end of the hall (T5b and T6) have a halved and double-pegged apex. Although dendrochronology has not provided a firm date for these timbers, possible felling dates for this phase start in 1623 for the lower roof over the hall and from 1626 for the roof over the kitchen.²⁵

The surviving walls of this phase are the north, south and east walls of the kitchen and the west walls of the hall and kitchen. The north and south walls of the kitchen contain masonry chimneystacks, the south housing the flue for the large kitchen fireplace and the north serving the bedroom above the hall; there is no evidence that the latter served a fireplace on the ground floor below this bedroom. Although the stacks themselves are built of rubble, the west side of these walls are cob: the perpendicular joint between the two materials is clearly visible in the roof space and is an original feature. The hall chamber's fireplace is now redundant and is obscured by an 18th century chimneypiece; the flue has been truncated and the chimney pot, which is clearly shown in the 1905 sales particulars, was removed in the 20th century.²⁶ The southern end of the hall would have always contained a screen to provide a through-passage between hall and kitchen; however, the current screen appears to be of a later 17th-century form.



Fig. 13

View from the roof space of the masonry and cob wall to the south of the kitchen, viewed from the north. [DP047046]



Fig. 14
View of the house from the sale catalogue of 1905 (PWDRO 1096/39).



Fig. 15
The two-phase cob wall as viewed from the roof space above the hall, looking north. [DP047048]

The three-roomed plan was completed by a parlour, pre-dating the present parlour, adjoining the north end of the hall: the evidence for this is found in the cob cross-wall between the hall and the parlour. Here, two separate phases of cob can be discerned, one forming a lower gable which would have supported a roof of similar pitch to that provided by the trusses over the lower end of the hall and the kitchen (T5b – T8) and the other following the higher, present pitch of the roof which relates to the c. 1630 trusses over the parlour and the northern end of the hall (T1 – T5a), discussed subsequently. The lower, earlier cob wall retains traces of plaster on its north side, suggesting that a room, plastered to the rafters, existed on the upper floor to the north of the wall before the present parlour roof was raised. The extent of this parlour area north of the hall is unclear due to the rebuilding of the north wall of the house during the construction of the present parlour and rooms above. One might conjecture that it may have contained a winder stair next to a fireplace in order to access the rooms on the upper floor. Equally, a stair may have existed in a projection from the main three-roomed plan, perhaps accessed via the west doorway from the hall. The lower pitch of the kitchen and hall roof, therefore, relates to the three-roomed core of the house before the remodelling of the parlour area occurred in c. 1630 as discussed below; this was thus achieved sometime between 1623 and 1630, most likely in separate but swift campaigns between 1626 and 1630.

Investigation of the kitchen window, with its granite surround and king mullion, revealed the ribs of two lesser mullions on the sill denoting its original four-light arrangement. This window was probably typical of the style of fenestration used throughout Treludick during this phase; however, it is the sole *in situ* survivor. The grid-like effect of this fenestration can be experienced by examining a similar two-storey elevation at the more substantial but slightly later Penheale (dated 1636 on its doorcase).



Fig. 16

View of Penheale, Egloskerry © *Country Life*.

Granite is also used elsewhere in the surviving fabric of this phase, including the lintels of the hall fireplace (now mostly obscured by the present, probably late 19th-century, wooden chimneypiece) and the old kitchen fireplace (with a bread oven set in its recess). The bedroom above the kitchen has a smaller, chamfered granite fireplace surround, probably inserted in a later phase, consistent with that in the chamber above the southernmost north-west extension. Both are similar to the example of 1655 illustrated by Chesher and Chesher; discussed below.²⁷ Large blocks of granite are also used as quoins on the exterior of the hall stack; the remains of other granite window surrounds, with the stubs of mullions apparent, have been reused to form steps up from the west flank of the house to the farmyard entrance and may also belong to this period.



Fig. 17
Granite fireplace surround of the chamber above the old kitchen. [DP031622]



Fig. 18
Granite window lintels reused as steps west of the house, showing the nibs of some mullions. [DP047050]

The rebuilding of the parlour and the north end of the hall and addition of the north-west wing, c. 1630

A substantial change in the size and ambition of the building occurred around 1630, the one precise date of felling given by the recent dendrochronology for the northernmost truss over the hall (T4). As with the earlier phase of c. 1623 to c. 1630, it is clear that this rebuilding of the parlour end of the house occurred during an upsurge in the Baron family's fortunes. The increase in scale and decoration evident in this phase, so soon after the construction of the main three-roomed plan, suggests that the family was expressing further aspirations to rise up the Cornish social ladder. Dendrochronology has placed the reconstruction of this part of the house several years before the marriage of John Baron III with Mary Bennett in 1637; it is possible that this campaign relates to John Baron II's ambitions for his son John Baron III to contract a suitable gentry marriage, thus investing in his and the estate's future. What is certain is that the rebuilding of the parlour area was not that construction suggested by the marriage settlement of 1637 and used as a dowry house for Mary Bennett.

The most telling evidence for this phase of rebuilding lies again in the roof: from the exterior, it is evident that the roof over the parlour and the northernmost part of the hall is higher than that over the rest of the three-roomed plan. From the roof space, it is evident that all the trusses above this area are of a similar collared and pegged type as occurred in the earlier phase, but they are slightly wider and taller, matching the altered profile of the cob wall between hall and parlour. The trusses above the parlour (T1 – T3) have their collars set slightly higher than those above the



Fig. 19

View of the east elevation, showing the rebuilt parlour end of the house and the change in roof heights. [DP047051]

northern end of the hall: the reasons for this will be discussed below. These taller, wider trusses represent an attempt to increase the width and height of the earlier three-roomed plan: the east wall of the new parlour and northern part of the hall was moved slightly eastward to create more space within the house. The disturbance evident in the masonry around the hall's lateral chimney stack (including a substantial ragged joint) was probably caused by this move: the similarities in the capping of the hall and parlour stacks suggest that this was all carried out during the same campaign of c. 1630. Other examples of such capping can be found on the chimney stacks at neighbouring Penheale (Fig. 16) and other high-status Cornish houses such as Trecice.

The rebuilding of the parlour end of the house is characterised by the desire to improve the comfort and status of Treludick and its accommodation. This phase provided a series of well-heated and attractively-decorated rooms on the ground and first floor, providing the Baron family with improved living and entertainment spaces (their decoration is discussed below). An elegant parlour was created at the north end of the house with a heated bedchamber and a smaller unheated room above; their fireplaces were provided within the new north gable wall. This wall presents no indication of phasing in its masonry. Access to these upper rooms was provided by a new staircase rising in an outshot from the north-west corner of the parlour, and it is likely, considering the wall-thicknesses, alignments and the use of similar collar trusses, that the most northerly of the north-west extensions was added at the same time. This north-west extension, whose inserted stack indicates that it was originally unheated, provided a service room on the ground floor, communicating with the parlour through the now-blocked doorway in the west wall of the parlour, and a chamber above.



Fig. 20

View of the house from the north, showing the most northerly north-west extension (right of centre) and stair projection (centre). [DP031661]



Fig. 21

View of the parlour, looking south towards the door into the hall. [DP031533]

The new rooms north of the hall were not only spacious but also attractively decorated with plaster ceilings and decorative doorjambes. The single-ribbed, geometric-patterned plaster ceiling of the parlour introduces a sophisticated and decorative note to Treludick's interior, although the later panelling obscures some of the remaining decoration and the earlier plaster cornice is concealed by the present wooden box cornice. The thin interlinking ribs of the plaster ceiling are consistent with other plasterwork of the late 16th and early 17th centuries in the West Country, including the room which forms part of the present gallery at Penheale. Somerset examples of thin, single ribs like these can be dated to c. 1530-1600, although this large-scale, curvaceous pattern with its elaborate floral sprays could date as late as the middle of the 17th century.²⁸ Devonian examples of circular patterns and floral sprays include a barrel-vaulted chamber at Clysthayes, Silverton (dating from the turn of the century), as well as ceilings at Duns Moor, Silverton, and Forde House, Newton Abbot (both early 17th century, the latter dated 1610), although there are also close similarities with an earlier ceiling at 39, High St, Totnes (dated



Fig. 22

The parlour ceiling. [DP031531]

1570s to 1580s), where the floral sprays spring from the points of the fine ribs as they do at Treludick.²⁹ Information from Claire Gapper, however, suggests that single-ribbed designs with floral sprays remained in use in the low-status areas of high-status houses or in high-status rooms in lower-status houses up to the Civil War: the latter was probably the case here at Treludick in c. 1630, a house of the farming gentry rather than the aristocracy.



Fig. 23 Detail of the parlour ceiling. [DP031530]

The ceiling's design does not appear to fit well into the available space, even taking into consideration the later addition of the wooden box cornice. The pattern comes much closer to the edge of the room on its north side than it does on its south, even bearing in mind that the later panelling and cornice have encroached into the room; this is despite the fact that the north wall must have been constructed at a similar date or prior to the ceiling. The westernmost edge of the design is concealed by the later cornice, but again the final spray at its apex must nearly abut the wall. Although the design is sophisticated, the rendition of it in the available space is not, suggesting that it was copied from either the original known to the craftsman or from some sort of collection (in the manner of that started in 1655 by John Abbott, now in the Devon Record Office) or pattern book such as Walter Gedde's *A Booke of Sundry Draughts* of 1615.

The two chambers above the hall also had their own decorative plaster ceilings, this time in the form of two contrasting barrel vaults. Neither vault survives, but the lunettes of both are found in the roof space above the current ceiling. The profile of the barrel vault above the northern chamber is discernable on the north face of the mud and stud partition: it is trimmed with an ovolo-moulded rib which matches nicely with the mouldings of the blocked north window. The southern of the two chambers, now the bathroom, had a shallower segmental vault, with a larger,



Fig. 24...View into the roof space above the parlour, showing a roof truss with the curved collar and the plaster scar of the barrel vault over the northern chamber. [DP047052]



Fig. 25 View into the roof space above the parlour, showing the plaster scar of the barrel vault over the present bathroom. [DP047053]

cyma-moulded rib. Barrel-vaulting was a favoured form in the 16th and 17th centuries for rooms situated under the roof as it utilised the space under the curve of the trusses to support the vault; it can be found in some extremely high-status rooms in Cornwall. These include the hall and drawing room of Trerice (complete by 1573) and the room at nearby Penheale which has been expanded into the current Long Gallery. A later and far grander example can be found in the gallery of Lanhydrock, dating from the 1630s. The roof trusses above these two chambers at Treludick have been purposely designed to accommodate the barrel vaults: the use of collars is consistent with the other roof trusses but here their form is curved and they are set much higher up the trusses than in any other part of the house. The collars are half-lapped and triple-pegged, in contrast with other trusses here.

We do not know whether these first-floor chambers had once been a single room before the creation of their barrel vaults or whether they had always adhered to the present arrangement prior to c. 1630. Their size and arrangement are interesting: neither is particularly substantial, especially the present bathroom, and one might expect the space to have contained just one large bedchamber. The northern of the two chambers was heated by the chimneystack in the north wall whilst the other chamber appears to have been unheated. This may suggest that the northern chamber was a high-status bedchamber, with the southern chamber functioning as a decorative closet or private space for the occupants of the bedchamber. It is also possible that each chamber may have been intended as a separate sleeping space for the master and mistress of the house, although the lack of heating in the southern chamber makes this less likely.

Plasterwork is not the only defining feature of this phase: the woodwork of the door frames at the parlour end of the house is also of consistently high standard. The three doors leading into the two barrel-vaulted chambers and across the present first-floor corridor are of similar design, with moulded and stopped jambs and doors hung on fleur-de-lis shaped hinges. The stops on the jambs are a simplified, unenriched version of those supporting the two door-surrounds in the hall.



Fig. 26
Detail of stop, door of the chamber above the parlour.
[DP031693]



Fig. 27
The door of the chamber over the parlour.
[DP031692]



Fig. 28
The door in the west wall of the hall.
[DP031548]



Fig. 29
The door in the north wall of the hall,
leading to the parlour [DP031556]



Fig. 30
Detail of stop, door in west
wall of hall. [DP031549]



Fig. 31
Detail of stop, door in north
wall of hall. [DP031557]

The door in the north wall, linking the hall with the parlour, is a larger, two-leaf version of the door in the west wall; this now leads into a small room of indeterminate function but may have been the position of a stairway accessing the upper storey of the house before the reconstruction of its parlour area. Later architraves have been added to the outside of each door surround but the original surrounds remain within them. They have a profile of hollow and ovolo mouldings which are appropriate for the last three decades of the 16th century but can also be found in the early 17th century. However, the elaborate patterns used on the stops of the doorframes may be more consistent with the first half of the 17th century, and thus are likely to have been part of the c. 1630 rebuilding.



Fig. 32

The blocked wooden ovolo-moulded window in the north wall of the parlour chamber. [DP031690]

Some of the fenestration of the rebuilding of the parlour end of the house may have been rather different from those in earlier parts of the house. A three-light window has been revealed in the north wall of the northern chamber, its blocking evident on the exterior; its sophisticated wooden, ovolo-moulded frame contrasts strongly with the chamfered granite surrounds and mullions of the earlier house. Such timber window mouldings have been described as a 'notably rare feature for Cornwall'.³⁰ Disturbance in the stonework below at ground-floor level suggests that a similar window may have also lit the north wall of the parlour; it is also possible that the east wall may have been similarly fenestrated. However, this part of the east front was completely refenestrated with sashes in the late 18th or early 19th century and again with modern sashes in the 20th century, and no other window surrounds of this type can be found.

The two-storey porch sits on a similar alignment to the east wall of the reconstructed parlour end of the house, providing an attractive, covered entrance to the hall and a useful closet for the good bedchamber above. Due to the growth of ivy over this part of the building, it is impossible to observe any straight joints in the masonry to aid interpretation of the sequence of events. There are several Cornish examples of the two-storey porch forming the entrance to houses with three-roomed plans illustrated by Chesher and Chesher, all apparently built in the last three decades of the 16th century. These include Stanbury, Morwenstow, of c. 1585, and Trerithick, Altarnum, whose porch bears a datestone of 1585.³¹ However, the form of the porch, with its four-centred arched doorway and room above, is certainly typical for much of the 16th century but can be frequently found as late as the early 17th century. The two-light mullioned window of the room above the porch with its hood moulding certainly recalls the larger, kitchen window of the c. 1623 to c. 1630 phase, but its scale, suitable for a small room over a porch, is closer to the smaller 'RH' window



Fig. 33

The porch, from the north-east. [DP047054]

and its neighbour reset into the south wall of the service wing. Although it is impossible to say for certain that the porch was constructed during the c. 1630 phase, its east wall mimics the angle of both the east wall of the parlour as well as the lateral chimney stack of the hall. On balance, then, the likelihood is that it was built during the campaign of the second quarter of the 17th century.

For some unknown reason, the reconstruction of the house was truncated: the rebuilding of the northern end of the hall must represent an intention to carry on southwards across the area of the southern end of the hall and the kitchen. Something must have occurred to halt this process soon after 1630: the two different heights of the hall roof cannot have been a deliberate intention. Unfortunately, the history of the house and family has not revealed what manner of event this might have been. From the existing evidence, one possible interpretation may be that the Baron family lost interest in continuing their work at Treludick when they were faced with building another house (no longer extant) for John Baron and Marie Bennett around 1637.

Treludick from 1637 to 1641

We have two pieces of evidence that building work in or around Treludick continued beyond 1630. The first is the 1637 marriage settlement requiring the Barons to build 'a dwellinge house for the said John Baron ye younger and Marie Bennett' and the second is the presence of a dated door head now reset in the 19th century stable block which reads 'IBMB 1641' (Fig. 8) and may commemorate the end of such a campaign. However, there is little dendrochronological or distinct

stylistic evidence in the present fabric of Treludick to show a concerted phase of work being carried out within this period. A further complication arises when one considers the possible position of the door head before its resiting: it does not fit any of the present exterior doorways at Treludick.

There are several possible interpretations of the 1637 document and 1641 datestone. One possibility is that the door head commemorates the finish of the campaigns in the second quarter of the 17th century, which continued gradually up to 1641 and were finally completed for John Baron III and Mary Bennett that year. However, dendrochronology has shown that Treludick's roofs were mostly complete around 1630 and we know that the reconstruction of the hall was never completed. Another possibility is that there was a separate phase of construction subsequent to that of 1630, started around 1637 and completed in 1641, of which nothing remains. This may have either been an addition to the present house (such as the south service block or the southernmost north-west extension, see discussion below) or to a separate house standing nearby, or indeed the creation of a completely newly built house. However, the relevance to the present house of both document and datestone remains a subject for conjecture.

The later 17th century

The second north-west extension and the south service wing

Two further additions were made to Treludick during the 17th century, one fairly small and the other more substantial: neither have proved dateable by dendrochronology. The second north-west extension was added after the first one described above, contributing a further chamber for each floor of the house under its own gabled roof. The roof structure is inaccessible, closed off by a cob wall, but the thickness of the wall between the two parts of the wing is consistent



Fig. 34

View of the house from the west, showing the two north-west extensions. [DP031600]



Fig. 35

The ground-floor room of the southernmost north-west extension. [DP031609]

with the rest of the northern extension. The lack of alignment between the west walls of the two extensions and the irregular line of the cob wall in the present corridor provides further evidence that this southern extension was built as a separate addition. The ground-floor room, with its chamfered and stopped beams, suggests a room of higher status than its neighbour in the northern extension; a doorway, now blocked, led into the hall. The chimney stack appears only to have heated the first-floor chamber. Unfortunately, no original windows or doors survive in this part of the house to illuminate this further.

It is possible that the ground-floor room once functioned as an unheated secondary parlour, accessible from the lobby between hall and parlour as well as from the hall via the possible stair projection to the south (the wooden partitions in these areas are not structural). The upper chamber has a chamfered granite fireplace surround which appears to be consistent in date with the construction of the parlour end of the building. A similar fireplace is situated in the bedroom over the south end of the old kitchen and an example of 1655 at Trethin, Advent, is illustrated by Chesher and Chesher.³² Although this southernmost block was added to its



Fig. 36 The granite fireplace of the upper chamber in the southernmost room of the north-west extension. [DP031671]

northern neighbour; it may have been constructed soon after, in what appears to be the usual manner of the Baron family. A single-storey addition to the south of this extension with its catslide roof is built into the angle between its south wall and the west wall of the house; a straight joint, evident internally between the wall of the hall and the south wall of this projection, shows that this is an addition. A stair in this outshot would provide appropriate, convenient access to the chambers above the north-west extensions and the hall, accessed through the smart western doorway of the hall.

The construction of the south service wing represents the final major building phase at Treludick. Again, this may be a suggested position for the building carried out for John and Mary Baron, mentioned in their 1637 marriage settlement and commemorated by the 'IBMB 1641' doorway, now set into the 19th-century stable block. The coherent nature of this wing, with its dairy fittings and chambers above, would be a suitable candidate for a self-contained dower residence. However, it contains no room which could be easily described as a parlour: its principal room has always been the substantial kitchen at the west end. Equally, the south wall, with its jumble of reused windows, lack of symmetry, and part-cob walls, is unlikely to have been the site of the main entrance to Mary Baron's new wing. The similarities between the elm-framed roof of the south wing and that of the west range at Trerithick present some interesting ideas: the roof of this part of Trerithick did not date with dendrochronology but is perhaps likely to be later than its hall range, dated c. 1673.³³ It is possible, therefore, that Treludick's south service wing dates from the last quarter of the century.



Fig. 37

The south service wing, viewed from the south-east, showing (from right) the door into the unheated ground-floor room with a chimney stack inserted above, the reset 'RH' window and a further reset granite window. [DP031527]

The hipped slate-covered roof, allied with consistent wall thickness, demonstrates that this south service wing was constructed in one campaign, using seven elm lapped trusses, with double-pegged collars, and a double-pegged apex. Most of the trusses exhibit dimpled indentations to aid the carpenters in the erection of the roof: these are similar to those found at Trerithick.³⁴ Two partitions rise through the height of the building up to the height of the collars; the east partition is supported on the western face of the third truss from the east and is plastered on its western side whilst the west partition (supported by the sixth truss from the east and rising to its apex) is plastered on both sides, again demonstrating that the current ceilings are lower than their predecessors.



Fig. 38

View of the south service wing from the north-east. [DP047056]



Fig. 39

Carpenters' marks carved into one of the trusses of the south service wing: three dimples on the collar and three on the principal rafter. [DP047057]



Fig. 40

East side of the western partition in the south service wing. [DP047058]



Fig. 41

The present kitchen in the south service wing. [DP031594]

The south service wing consists of a long rectangular block adjoining the south end of the main range, projecting east from it to form an L-shaped plan. It is built of masonry and cob, and has a roughly three-roomed plan created by the two plank, lath and plaster partitions running from ground level right through the roof, providing, on the ground floor, a kitchen to the west, two service rooms (possibly dairies) in the centre and an externally-accessed, unheated room to the east. A doorway in the north wall provided access into this wing via a lobby between the kitchen and the dairies; all the internal doorframes of the lobby are chamfered and stopped. The upper floor is accessed by a stair from this lobby; this may not have been the original stair arrangement but its position in the wing appears to be unchanged, as indicated by the mezzanine level window in the south wall which lights this space. It may have ascended from the south-west corner of the kitchen, near the present door in the south wall. On the upper floor, the use of partitions divided the two eastern rooms from the rest of this wing and created another bedroom over the west end of the new kitchen. It is impossible to tell the date at which a doorway on



Fig. 42

The mezzanine level of the stair in the south service wing. [DP031611]

each floor was created in what had been the old south wall of the house, in order to provide communication between the two parts of the house.

The original north fenestration of this wing included a door and a window in the ground floor east room (where blocked openings are evident in the interior) as well as the other existing openings. This wing also features a great deal of architectural salvage and reuse. The medieval, smoke-blackened lintel resides above the blocked openings in the east room of the ground floor; so massive that it acted as a lintel for both window and door. Two two-light granite mullioned windows are also reused here, including the one inscribed 'RH'. The fireplace surround in the western chamber over the kitchen reuses another piece of chamfered and stopped granite as its right-hand jamb; the other jamb is not chamfered to match. In design, it is similar to the fireplace in the chamber above the south end of the old kitchen. These granite details could date from earlier phases of construction, but it is not clear from which part of the building they came; the northern, parlour end of the house is a possible location. Indeed, 'RH' may represent Richard Harrys, as formerly discussed; such a reference to the late 16th century does not fit well in a building with late 17th-century features, such as the hipped roof and the wooden surround of the ground floor, north-facing window of the dairy.³⁵ The new fenestration of this period is perhaps most accurately represented by the north-facing window of the dairy, with its latticed grille facing the main elevation of the house.

The additional accommodation of this new wing does not appear to have been provided for high-status family use; only one chimney stack was initially constructed, in the western gable wall to heat the new kitchen and the chamber above. However, the fireplace in the chamber over the kitchen



Fig. 43

The east room on the first floor of the south service wing. This was originally unheated; now only the hearth remains internally to indicate the later insertion the chimney stack, clearly visible externally. [DP031612]

has been cobbled together reusing a chamfered piece of granite, suggesting that this chamber may have initially been unheated. The rest of the southern service wing was originally unheated, including the externally accessed room in the east of this wing whose purpose remains unclear: it is divided from the rest of the house by a narrow partition which rises the full height of the house and probably never formed part of the internal accommodation of the house. It may have served as some sort of animal shelter. The three substantial chambers on the upper floor may have been used as bedchambers (particularly the western room over the kitchen, which communicates with the rest of the house), offices, storehouses, or dormitories for farm labourers. For example, the chamber over the unheated eastern room was originally unheated; a rubble flue was later inserted in the south wall to house a chimneypiece, of which only the hearth remains. Such substantial increase in accommodation and the construction of a large fireplace with integral bread oven (much larger than that of the 'old' kitchen) indicates that this wing was purposely constructed to augment and improve the services of the house and perhaps to increase its viability as a working farmhouse.

In the 17th century, further internal work was carried out to modernise and increase the comfort of the house. Although there was probably already a screen creating a through-passage between the hall and the kitchen in the c. 1623 to c. 1630 phase, the present screen with its raised and fielded panels facing the passage appears to be mid- to late-17th century in date. The passage has only latterly been obstructed by the stairway inserted in this position in the early 19th century.



Fig. 44

The through-passage and its 17th-century screen [DP031567]



Fig. 45
Parlour fireplace with overmantel and box cornice. [DP031536]

The early 18th century

The redecoration of the northern end of the house

Early in the 18th century, a final substantial attempt was made to keep Treludick abreast of high-status decorative trends. The form of the large raised and fielded panels with dado rail, the highly classicised pediments and box cornice, and the bolection-moulded fireplace suggest a date at the end of the 17th or start of the 18th century. Such fireplaces were particularly popular in the 1690s but may occur a little later in Cornwall; the L-shaped door hinges, cornice design, and the semi-lugged door surrounds are typical of the Baroque tendencies of the period. The panelling, shutters and doorcases have been little changed since their insertion, although the fireplace surround, as with the hall doorways, has had a later architrave added to it.

Although the panels themselves fit the room well, the large pediment over the doorcase into the hall is particularly uncomfortably situated, with the right-hand edge jammed into the corner of the room and the apex penetrating into the cornice zone. Closer inspection showed that there was no trace of varnish or paint behind the pediment,



Fig. 46
Parlour door leading to the hall. [DP031534]

confirming that it is original to the design of the room. The problem faced by the craftsmen here was that the size of this opening mirrors that of the larger of the hall doors just beyond it which is wider than average and subsequently requires a higher apex to the pediment to ensure proportionality. The narrower pediments over the doorcase and cupboard either side of the chimneypiece fit much more easily. The cornice mimics and completes the projections of the panelling above the overmantel, showing that the two were added to the room concurrently; the manner in which the cornice obscures some of the ceiling ribs suggests that the panelling and cornice may hide some part of the previous scheme. Like the application of the plaster ceiling before it, the idiosyncrasies of the panelling are probably due to local craftsmen attempting to apply a grand design to a pre-existing room of slightly difficult dimensions.

It would have been during this refitting of the parlour that the window in its north wall was blocked. The position of this window is hidden on the interior by a display cupboard in its place, but blocking can be seen in the external masonry beneath the blocked first-floor window. Indeed, it may have been at this time that this north window in the north chamber over the parlour was also obscured and hence the present cupboard was fitted over the former opening. The fireplace in this chamber also has a bolection-moulded surround in the manner of the parlour fireplace, but the mouldings appear to be closer to those of the hall fireplace, which is possibly a late-19th or early-20th century reproduction. The chamber over the hall received a similar treatment, with a panelled south wall and a small bolection-moulded fireplace.



Fig. 47 Cupboard obscuring the ovolo-moulded window in the chamber over the parlour. [DP031689]



Fig. 48
View of the chamber over the hall. [DP031630]

The east forecourt and gatepiers

The pair of elegantly proportioned gatepiers which frame the entrance to the porch may be the sole survival of an 18th-century scheme for a forecourt or garden in front of the east elevation. The ironwork gates and railings are 19th-century replacements, but presumably there was a previous boundary in this position. The slim piers with their ball finials are reminiscent of a set at nearby Penheale, although these are constructed in brick rather than the granite used at Treludick.



Fig. 49 One of the gatepiers of the forecourt. [DP031627]

The 18th and 19th centuries

The addition of the outshots west of the 'old' kitchen and through-passage

The house had achieved its present outline by 1839, the date of the Egloskerry tithe map; the precise dates of the western outshots are difficult to determine, but may have been added at any time between the 17th and 19th centuries. There is no access to either of the roofs. One outshot with a catslide roof was built on to the west wall of the old kitchen in order to provide two rooms



Fig. 50

View of the western outshots from the north-west. [DP031660]

divided by a thin wall, providing additional space for private or service use, such as a scullery or larder. These may have originally been unheated; the brick stack in the 'piano room' appears to have been a later insertion, perhaps of around 1900, and its chimneypiece seems to have been added in the 1930s. The smaller room is fitted as a study: its window and shelves appear to be

early 19th century in date. The shelves are constructed from much reused carpentry; this includes three simply-turned balusters, one larger than the others, which might have formed part of an earlier, perhaps 17th century, staircase.



Fig. 51
Shelves of the study. [DP047059]



Fig. 52
Baluster reused in the study shelving. [DP047060]

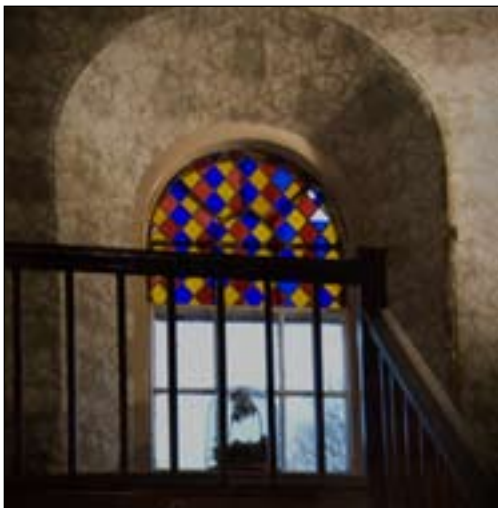


Fig. 53
The window of the present main staircase. [DP031568]

A smaller outshot was constructed at the west end of the through-passage, adjoining that off the kitchen to the south and the putative stair block off the hall to the north. This rises to two storeys under a catslide roof and houses the present late-19th or early-20th century stair. Before the insertion of a stair in this position, perhaps around 1800 as indicated by the round-headed window with its elegant woodwork, it may have formed a useful lobby providing communication between the passage, the old kitchen, and the farmyard to the north-west of the house. The opening in the west wall of the house to accommodate this stair window follows its round-headed shape, suggesting that it was cut into the cob at the same date.



Fig. 54
The kitchen bench. [DP047061]

Carpentry in the 'old kitchen'

The old kitchen has a significant number of wooden fittings which appear to date from the late 18th or early 19th century, but may also date as late as the mid-19th century. These include the long bench running along the east wall and extended to the north wall, which provided fixed mealtime seating for many, the cupboards in the north wall, and the fireplace surround (which has long obscured the large, earlier granite lintel). In a similar manner to the shelves in the study and the panelling in the first floor corridor, much of the woodwork has been salvaged and reused: a mixture of different types of panelling, brackets and hinges have been utilised in the construction of the bench and the cupboards. This work is consistent with Treludick's status in the 19th century as a farmhouse, rather than the gentry house it had previously been; it may be concurrent with many of the improvements to the estate, including the rebuilding of the farmyard. The bench itself suggests the necessity to seat as many people as possible for meals, which may date it either to the occupation of Peter Hurdon and his large family in the early part of the 19th century or to its later state as a tenanted farmhouse with many workers to feed.



Fig. 55
Detail of the bench supports, similar to those sometimes used for church pews. [DP047062]

Alterations to the windows and fireplaces

Although some mullioned windows with their granite surrounds survive at Treludick, most have been replaced with sashes. Possible candidates for mullion replacement at this time are the windows of the parlour, the hall (north of the stack), and the chambers above, including that over the old kitchen. A few of the original early 19th-century sashes survive, of an elegant, slender design; two of these remain *in situ*, one in the north-facing bedroom of the service wing, the other in the 'piano room'. A further example can be found in the round-headed window lighting the present principal stair in the through-passage. Other examples of these earlier sashes remain in the ground-floor storerooms of the western extensions. However, a blanket replacement of sashes took place in the late 20th century: heavy, horned sashes are currently used in the majority of the window openings. Several of the chambers on the upper floor were brought up to date in the 19th century by the insertion of cast-iron grates. These can be seen in the fireplaces of the two chambers in the north-west wings, the north chamber over the parlour, and the chamber over the hall.



Fig. 56

Discarded sash windows found in a ground-floor room in one of the north-west extensions, showing the variety of 18th- and 19th-century styles which may once have been used at Treludick. [DP031605]

Improvements to the south service block

Many of the service features of this wing appear to date from the 19th century, showing a phase of updating and improvement perhaps concurrent with the reconstruction and rebuilding of the farmyard. These include the fitting out of the two ground-floor rooms as dairies, complete with latticework for ventilation across the windows, shutters for the south dairy window, and the cupboards for storage. The present form of the stairs and the woodwork in the small larder for cool storage underneath them also could date from the early 19th century. It is also likely that the flue was inserted into the south wall to serve a new chimney in the easternmost chamber at this time, perhaps converting this room from a farm-workers' dormitory into a bedchamber or office. The original function of the eastern, ground-floor room has not been established: at this period, however, it seems to have been used as an animal shelter or stable, as shown by the drainage channels in the floor. These relate to the south doorway and to the blocking of the north window and door, suggesting a change to animal occupation at the time of its insertion. The construction of the piggery range in the mid-19th century just to the south of this range, with its pump and well, shows a strong desire to improve the productivity and functionality of Treludick as a working farm.



Fig. 57
The north window of the dairy. [DP047063]



Fig. 58
The north-facing dairy. [DP031596]

The 20th century

Changes to the staircases

Around 1900, the two principal staircases in the house (one rising from the through-passage and the other rising from the north-west corner of the parlour) were replaced; the present stairways share a similar, simple baluster design.

Wood-grain paint effect

Much of the woodwork in the southern part of the house was painted with a wood-grain effect, possibly around 1900. This can be seen in the kitchen, particularly on the bench and cupboards, the fireplace of the hall (which may have been added at this date), and on the panelling and fireplace of the chamber over the hall.

Doorcase between porch and passage

This doorway seems to have been replaced with the present one in the late 19th or early 20th century.



Fig. 59

The principal staircase in the through-passage.
[DP031573]



Fig. 60

Wood-grain paint effect in the old kitchen.
[DP031578]

Replacement of the sash windows

The sashes inserted in the late-18th or early-19th century were replaced with heavier, horned sashes in the second half of the 20th century, as mentioned above.

Redecoration

Substantial redecoration of much of the house was carried out in the second half of the 20th century, perhaps during the 1950s. This includes much of the present carpet, wallpaper and linoleum, as well as the fittings of the bathroom and kitchen. An earlier attempt at improving the house in the 20th century can be seen in the 'piano room', where a fireplace of the 1920s or 1930s was inserted.



Fig. 61

Fireplace in the 'piano room'. [DP031585]



Fig. 62

Detail of the handles of the bathroom cupboard. [DP031678]

TRELUDECK: THE FARM BUILDINGS

Historical outline

The form of the farmyard illustrated in the 1839 tithe map of the parish of Egloskerry was the forerunner of that of today, covering a similar footprint but comprised of earlier structures. A building, possibly a stable or barn, lay to the north of the house, forming the eastern range of the yard and of very similar dimensions to the current stable block. To the north, the farmyard was bounded by a long, narrow barn, again following the lines of the present structure, and to the west was a narrow, detached barn. The most substantial of all the farmyard buildings at this date was an L-shaped barn lying to the north-west of the house, at right-angles to the main farmyard. The tithe map clearly shows several parts of the existing farm complex (see the annotated plan overleaf for their location and numbering), notably the cob barn (8), the ruined shelter to the north of the farmyard (12), the small, square barn to the south-west of the house (2), and the barn facing the west elevation of the house (3). These structures are generally constructed of a combination of cob and stone and may date from the 17th century. Several other structures shown in 1839 have left archaeological traces (see appendix), including a building in the former orchard (which is shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map, though not on the map in the 1877 sale catalogue) and two buildings in the field east of the house; their purposes are not known.



Fig. 63

Detail of Treludick, from the 1839 tithe map of the parish of Egloskerry (CRO TM53).

Most of the present farm buildings were constructed in the middle of the 19th century and had taken their present form by 1884, the date of the first edition Ordnance Survey map. The farm complex was described in 1877 as 'the whole laid out with a view to saving of labor, and mainly of recent erection, stone built, and slated'.³⁶ The principal structures of this period, defined by their walls of masonry with brick or granite dressings, include the block of pigsties to the south of the house (1), the bank barn and its additions (4), the north range (5), the stable block with its animal shelters (6), the carriage shed (7), the privies (9), the wheel house (10), and the shelter to the northwest of the house (11). The scale of the farmyard at this date reflects the prestige of Treludick's farm complex, which rivalled that at other nearby Cornish estates³⁷. Treludick's bank

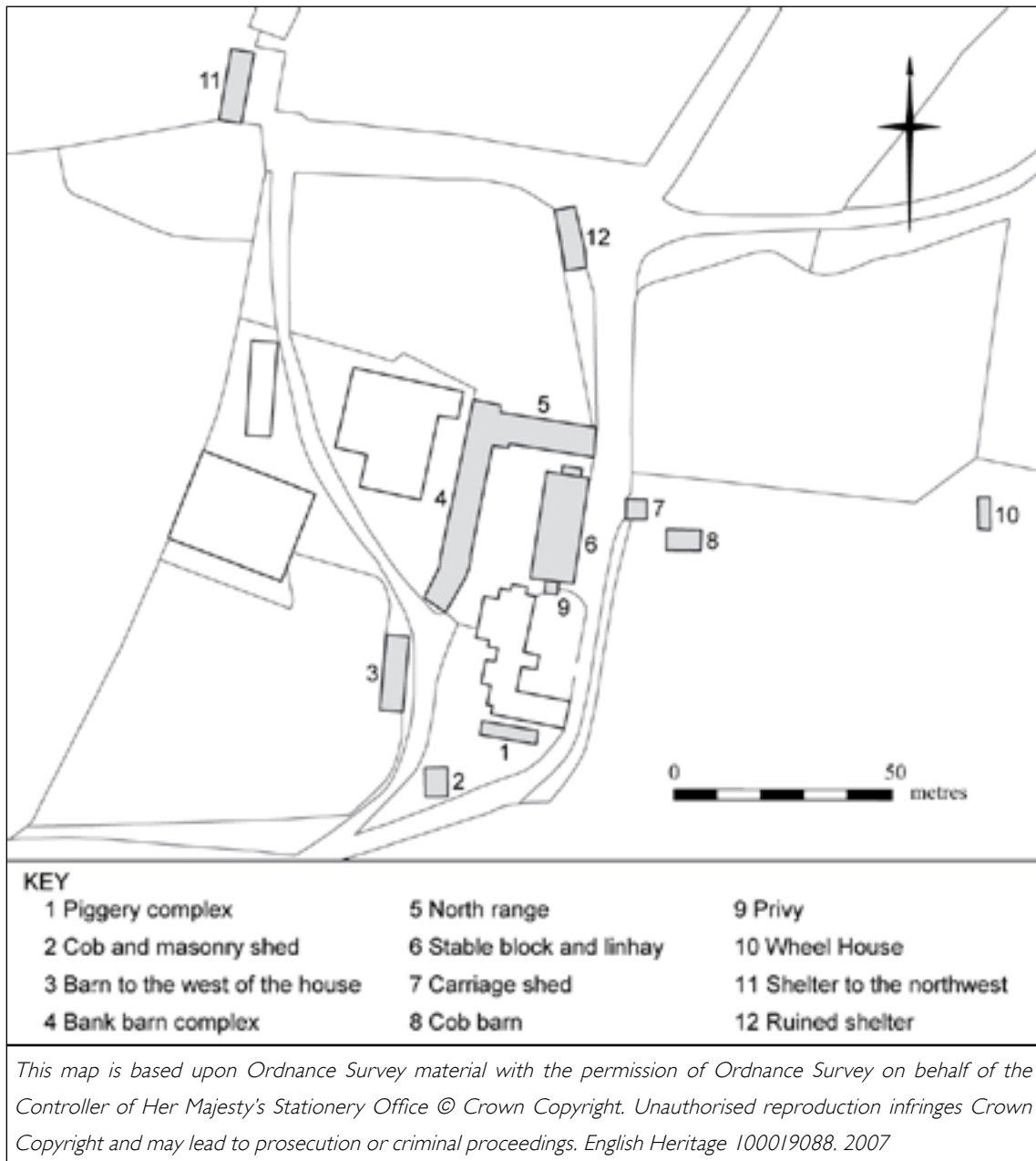


Fig. 64

Labelled plan of Treludick based on the modern OS map, courtesy of Elaine Jamieson.

barn particularly resembles that at Lynher, North Hill, also owned by the Marke estate by 1876;³⁸ it is possible that the estate was responsible for the construction of both. Water power was installed at Treludick by 1877, when the sale catalogue mentions the wheel house and the 'ample Waterpower' it provided for the farm.³⁹ The north range, stables, and carriage house (5-7) share similar design features, including brick segmental heads over window and door openings and half-hipped slate roofs, suggesting one phase of substantial construction. The piggery and bank barn (1 and 4) are both built of rubble with granite dressings, which may imply that they are of a slightly earlier phase than the rest of the post-tithe map structures.

The farm buildings

I Piggery complex

The mid-19th-century piggery complex is built of rubble with granite dressings and covered with a hipped slate roof under a ceramic ridge. It was built after 1839, not appearing on the tithe map of that year; the rectangular building houses four pigsties with a pump house at the western end. It was constructed close to the south extension of the house, making it convenient for the raising of pigs on kitchen and dairy waste. The four individual sties, divided from each other by timber and slate divisions, had their own doorway in the south wall (two of which have been subsequently blocked) and an external feeding hatch on the north side with an internal granite trough. The feeding passage here was external and uncovered: a raised path edged in granite blocks runs parallel to the north wall to provide easy, level access to the feeding hatches. External pig runs on the south of the complex have gone; this usage is suggested by the remains of a cobbled surface and the enclosure of the area by walls.



Fig. 65

View of the pigsties from the north-west. [DP031638]

To the west of this block is a room separated from the sties by a full-height masonry cross wall with opposing doorways to the north and south. This currently houses a pump and granite trough. The six lapped and collared trusses of the building (two over the pump house and four over the pigsties) are similar throughout; the timber used has a local, vernacular flavour. On the north side of the pump house, both trusses rest on a substantial timber plate, suggesting that this flank of the building was originally open to the elements.

2 Cob and masonry shed

This small, single-storey structure to the south-west of the house and piggery complex is shown on the 1839 tithe map; its use of cob and masonry fits well with parts of the house, such as the south service wing, and may also therefore date from the 17th century. The building has been much patched up: the east wall is built of breeze blocks, the west of cob, and the south of rubble, cob, and breeze blocks. The corrugated iron roof is carried on one collar truss, made of modern softwood. The large doorway in the north wall has been widened to allow the storage of large items. The south wall has an opening blocked with rubble, corbelled out and smoke blackened: this may have been the back of a hearth at some date. However, the original purpose of this building remains unclear.

3 Barn to the west of the house

This long, thin, single-storey barn consists of two sections, divided by a wooden partition, with a slate-covered, gable-ended roof, and a lower addition to its southern end. It is rubble-built with a granite lintel over the central door; all other lintels are wooden. The building is clearly shown on the 1839 tithe map, and may represent a 17th- or 18th-century phase of farmyard development.



Fig. 66

The barn to the west of the house. [DP031659]

The doorway of the southern extension is partially blocked; this part of the building was reroofed in the 20th century. The central section, accessed through the granite-lintelled doorway, has a blocked doorway in the east wall, a small window in the south gable and a later, softwood manger at its north end. This section is roofed with three half-lapped, collared trusses; a fourth truss supports the wooden partition.

The northern section of this barn is roofed with two trusses of similar form, with the eastern timbers being carried on a continuous timber wall plate and the rest on thin wooden pads inserted into the rubble wall. The projection of the east wall of the barn corresponds with the position of the wall plate, suggesting that this end of the barn was originally open-fronted. The interior has been modernised with breeze block animal troughs and softwood mangers running down the west wall. Depressions in the ground to the north of the barn and the rather temporary nature of the wooden north wall could imply that the building had once been larger and has been curtailed; however, the tithe map shows a building consistent with the present structure.

4 Bank barn complex

The construction of the bank barn indicates a major phase of redevelopment of Treludick's farm accommodation during the mid-19th century. This tall barn, with two-storeys facing the farmyard and one facing the hill to the rear, was built on the site of a smaller building shown on the tithe map of 1839. It is characterised by the use of coursed rubble masonry with massive granite lintels over the ground-floor openings, a half-hipped slate roof, and two slate-covered hipped canopies



Fig. 67

The bank barn. [DP031668]

over the first-floor doorways (only one of which survives). Shortly after its construction, a lower addition was built onto its south wall in a similar style using granite lintels and a half-hipped roof. A further addition was built to the north of the main barn a little later; its brick, segmental-headed doorway mimics those of the north range of the farmyard (5), suggesting that it was built at a similar date in order to link the north and west ranges together. A smaller and lower addition was made to the south in the late 20th century, built of breeze blocks with a corrugated iron roof.

The main bank barn exhibits typical multi-functionality, with its ground floor probably used for shippon and the spacious upper floor used for storage and different forms of processing. The two pairs of opposed doorways in the east and west walls on the upper floor facing the bank and the farmyard suggest suitability for threshing; a threshing floor remains between the northern pair of doorways but not between the southern. An internal room has been constructed in the north-west corner of the upper floor using stud and plank partitions, creating a separately ceiled-in space probably for grain storage. Line shafting supplied power to this corn bin, to the north wall of the barn, and to the surviving processing machinery near the east wall. A large wooden rack rests across several trusses, suggesting storage for apples. The seven soft-wood tie-beam roof trusses appear to date from a period of mass-production, consistent perhaps of the period c. 1860 to c. 1880; this may imply construction by a large-scale company rather than local builders working with vernacular styles and materials. The similarity in design with Lynher, North Hill, has already been noted. In 1877, it was described as a barn & granary 'with ample Waterpower on the first Floor' and on the ground floor a 'Mill House, Root House, and Cattle Challs for 15 beasts'.⁴⁰

The southern extension follows the external design of the bank barn, but the construction of its five-bay roof suggests a return to more local building techniques: the collared roof trusses follow the more typical form for Treludick, using wany-edged timbers and halved apices but with iron bolts instead of wooden pegs. Most of the upper storey is used as a hayloft with a ventilation window to the west and two pitching doors to the east; the southernmost bay is divided off from the rest by a full-height stud and plank partition allowing the ground floor of this bay to rise to the full height of the building. On the ground floor, this southernmost bay houses the remains of a cider press which utilises the double-height space. There is some evidence in the set-backs in the east and west walls that this area was at some point ceiled at the same level as the rest of the hayloft, but this is contradicted by the position of the granite lintel of the half-blocked window in the south wall which cuts through the level of the hayloft floor. The rest of the ground floor has been used as shippon: two millstones have been set into the floor and much of the area has been divided into stalls with wooden and concrete partitions.

The northern extension is a tall, single-storey structure which does not link internally with the bank barn but connects with the north range; it contains an internal flight of stone steps which provides access to the bank behind the range and thus into the first floor of the bank barn. There is no evidence that this space has been ceiled or divided into shippon, nor is there any access to it by cart; this may suggest that it was used for short-term animal use. The pit in the north-east corner of the barn may indicate usage for slurry or perhaps a location for power transition. The five bay, half-hipped roof is made up of lapped collared trusses of the kind usual at Treludick, with half-lapped and bolted apices.

5 North range

This long, rubble-built range bounds the northern edge of the farmyard; its brick, segmental-headed openings show a later phase of design after the building of the main sections of the westerly, bank barn range. This is a narrow, single-storey building with a half-hipped slate covered roof crowned with a ceramic ridge; the roof is carried on eleven sets of tie-beam trusses with lapped and bolted collars and apices. The ventilation slits on both walls, the two livestock entrances to the south, the feeding passage, and the remaining slate, stud and timber partitions show that it was once used as shippon, probably for the raising of calves, one of the more profitable activities for Cornish farms. The larger door in the south wall suggests that feed could be brought by cart into this barn, unloaded onto a cobbled area, and distributed to the beasts via the feeding passage running along the north wall. This is probably the building described in 1877 as 'Further Cattle Challs completing with Straw House Square of yard for 16 beasts'.⁴¹ The 'Straw House' may well be the barn added to the north of the bank barn, linking the two ranges together.

6 Stable block and linhay

This two-storey building forms the eastern edge of the farmyard and is deliberately dual-purpose and double-faced. The eastern, outward-facing section contains stabling on the northern part of the ground floor and presents a façade suitable for its proximity to the entrance front of the house, whilst the western and southern portions provide an open-fronted linhay towards the farmyard. The five-bay east façade is built in the same style as the north range, in rubble with brick dressings and a half-hipped slate-covered roof under a ceramic ridge, and presumably dates from the same period. This final part of the redevelopment of the farmyard was marked by the insertion of the 'IBMB 1641' doorway into the entrance to the stables; the door which it surrounds is dated 1862, which may represent the date of this range's construction. The blocked openings to the south of the doorway illustrate that this part of the building was always used as linhay rather than stables,



Fig. 68

North farmyard range. [DP031664]



Fig. 69
The stable block, with the reset 'IBMB 1641' doorcase. [DP047065]



Fig. 70
The linhay portion of the stable block. [DP031665]

whilst the top-opening windows on the northern side provided the stables with good ventilation and light. The two parts are divided by an internal masonry cross wall. The stables, now provided with modern concrete floors and breeze block partitions for cattle, still retain their harness and tack hooks mounted on the wooden wall-plate inserted into the east wall. The cobbles of the passage along the east wall also survive, indicating that access was required to the horses both from the house, via the eastern doorway, and from the farmyard, via the northern doorway.

The western portion of this building faces into the farmyard, and provides a continuous hayloft extending over both parts of the structure with linhay below. The hayloft is reached by an external stair from the north; the northern portion has feeding shoots along the western wall for the horses in the stable below whilst the southern part beyond the cross wall opens into a hall loft with the floorboards lifted around all but the western side to provide feeding shoots to the linhay underneath. The roof is carried on ten pairs of collared trusses with lapped and bolted joints, six to the north over the stable area and four to the south. The linhay has been converted to shippon by the addition of an outshot to the west towards the farmyard.

7 Carriage shed

This small, single-cell building is constructed in the same style as the stables and the north farmyard range, in rubble with brick dressings over the segmental-headed double doorway and half-hipped slate roof; its style, position, and cobbled floor indicate a suitable home for a carriage. The recesses in the north and south walls are lined with timber in order to support tack hooks, and a small chimney stack in the north-west corner might have provided the means for the building to function also as a forge or workshop. The roof is carried on two half-lapped collared trusses with bolted joints.



Fig. 71

The carriage shed. [DP031640]

8 Cob barn

This small barn, positioned amid the trees to the east of the house, belongs to the earlier group of surviving farm buildings. It is constructed of cob over a rubble plinth, with a shippon on the ground floor and a hayloft above accessed by an external granite stair. The shippon is accessed from the north, its 20th-century wooden manger and concrete troughs contrasting with the transverse, wany-edged joists of the hayloft floor. The floorboards have been lifted along the south wall of the hayloft in order to shovel feed into the shippon below. The four roof trusses over the hayloft (the easternmost truss has been renewed) are consistent with the typical form seen in the 17th-century roofs of the house, with their lapped, double-pegged collars and half-lapped apices with four pegs. The purlins are staggered, and are sunk into trenches in the back of the principal rafters. Two discarded millstones lie beside the door.

9 Privy

Built onto the south end of the stable and linhay (6) is a small single-storey rectangular rubble structure with two doorways on both east and west. It is built over a deep, fast-flowing watercourse and is most likely to have been a small privy block. Several of the doorways have been subsequently blocked, but their arrangement suggests that the two facing west would have served the farmyard and the two facing east (divided by a wall) the stables to the north and the garden of the house to the south.



Fig. 72

The cob barn. [DP031643]



Fig. 73
The privy, from the west. [DP031662]



Fig. 74
The wheel house. [DP031649]

10 Wheel House

East of the cob barn, and in the same field, lies the rubble-built wheel house with its corrugated iron roof; this once contained the mid-19th-century water wheel that powered the farm's threshing and processing activities. The deep wheel pit is visible, with its curved breastwork and support built out from the western wall for the axle; the wheel with its seventy iron buckets would have been breast-shot from the small opening for the headrace on the south end, presumably fed by the watercourse eastwards from the privy.⁴² It was supplying power to the farm by 1877 and represents a major part of the Marke family's investment in Treludick.⁴³

11 Shelter to the northwest

This rectangular, open-fronted structure is first recorded on the 1888 OS map of Treludick. It is probably the 'Sheeps house' constructed in the last months of 1888 by George Wadge for the Marke estate, at the cost of £16:15:00. His estimate, 'To fell the timber, saw it & fix it, provide ironwork for the roof, build a wall with stone & mortar to be 60ft long & 14ft wide...The end to be boarded with manger on one side', describes the present building well.⁴⁴



Fig. 75

Shelter north-west of the complex. [DP047066]

12 Ruined shelter

To the north of the farmyard lie the remains of a rubble-built farm building. The remaining masonry north and south gables and western wall suggest that it was once an open-fronted structure similar to the surviving shelter to the north-west of the farm complex (11). It is clearly shown in the 1839 tithe map, and its use of substantial granite blocks in the gable walls may also suggest origins in the 17th or 18th centuries.



Fig. 76

Ruined shelter. [DP047067]

APPENDIX: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT OF TRELUDICK, EGLOSKERRY

Summary

Treludick Farm, Egloskerry, was the focus of a rapid archaeological survey and assessment in November 2006. The work was undertaken by Elaine Jamieson from the Archaeological Survey and Investigation section of English Heritage and timed to coincide with a detailed architectural assessment of the house and farm buildings, undertaken by English Heritage's Architectural Investigation section. Archaeological and map evidence suggests that Treludick was a small settlement or hamlet in the medieval period and was surrounded by arable strip cultivation and pasture fields. During the late 16th and early 17th centuries improvements were made to the house and surrounding landscape which included the creation of a formal garden to the east of the Treludick farmhouse. A series of orchards and paddocks would also have surrounded the house at this time. By the late 19th century the vestiges of the 17th-century formal landscape had been swept away along with a series of possible 17th-century buildings which survived until the mid-19th century.

Map evidence

The morphology of the roads and tracks around Treludick farm would suggest that the holding originated as a small settlement or hamlet. If we compare Treludick to the nearby settlement of Trebeath, which still survives as a cluster of houses, the similarity in form is evident. The existing farmhouse at Treludick sits towards the southern end of a thoroughfare running north-south with a crossroads at its northern end. A series of roads and tracks also feed into the southern end of this road focusing activity in this clearly defined area. There is archaeological and map evidence to suggest that there was a second focus for settlement to the east of Treludick Farm. The existence of a well c. 80m east of the farm house, marked on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd edition maps and now surviving as a watercourse, and the earthwork and map evidence for former buildings in this area suggests the settlement also stretched eastwards.

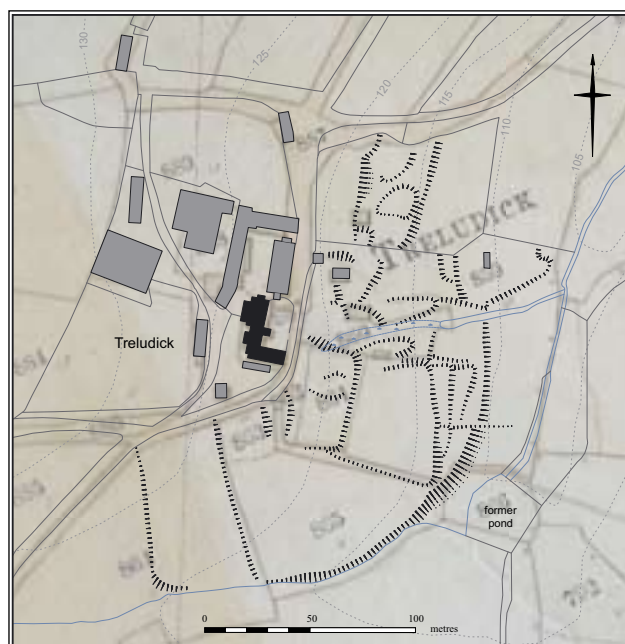


Fig. 77

Earthwork survey combined with both modern OS mapping and the 1839 tithe map (CRO TM53).

There is both archaeological and map evidence indicating the existence of former strip cultivation around Treludick Farm. The map evidence is most notable to the north of the farm where the long narrow fields depicted on the tithe map of 1839 almost certainly fossilise earlier strip fields. Linear features recorded in the northern section of the survey area may also represent the fragmentary remains of medieval arable cultivation. The arable cultivation was therefore centred round the area of settlement, lying on the sheltered east and southeast-facing ground, with tracks leading through it to the pasture fields beyond.

The archaeological remains

Building remains

Earthwork evidence, combined with map evidence from the 1839 tithe map, clearly shows the location of four former buildings within the survey area. Building **A** lies in an area of former orchard and is defined to the west and south by earth and stone scarps standing between 0.3m and 1m high. To the northeast of the building lies a small, sub-rectangular enclosure, defined by grass-covered scarps standing 0.3-1.2m high, which may represent a small paddock or yard associated with the building. There is earthwork evidence of a track leading northeast from the structure which may have originally connected with the surviving quarry road. The remains of building **B** are located adjacent to the modern fence, 15m to the west of the wheel pit. It takes the form of a slight, grass-covered platform, c. 9m north-south by c. 4.8m east-west. The building does not appear on the 1839 map and, although it has strikingly similar dimensions to the surviving 17th-century cob barn to its west, it is unclear when this structure dates from. Building **C** is depicted on the 1839 tithe map standing c. 57m east of Treludick farmhouse. Although no earthwork remains defining the building survive, a sub-oval enclosure was recorded in this location. The enclosure is formed by grass-covered scarps which stand between 0.3 and 0.8m high, with earthwork evidence suggesting the enclosure was accessed from the southeast. Building **D** is also depicted on the 1839 tithe map located c. 48m east of the existing farmhouse. Earthworks were recorded in this area but there was little to indicate the exact location of this former structure. A grass-covered scarp, c. 7m long and standing c. 0.5m high, possibly represents the western extent of the building. (See Figure 78, Earthwork survey for Buildings A-D.)

A small stone structure housing a wheel pit stands c. 110m to the northeast of the farmhouse. This feature dates from the second half of the 19th century and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1884. The wheel pit was fed from a leat which ran from a header pond c. 100m to its south. A section of this leat was recorded as a linear earthwork, c. 48m long and standing c. 0.4m high, running south from the wheel pit. The wheel was used to drive machinery in the farm buildings using a series of gearwheels and rods which ran uphill to the west.

Garden remains

The survey recorded clear earthwork evidence for a series of garden terraces surviving in the pasture field to the east of Treludick farmhouse. The higher terrace is located c. 35m southeast of the farmhouse and is rectangular in form, c. 45m long and c. 24m wide, defined by a series of earthwork scarps standing c. 0.3m high. This area is recorded on the 1839 tithe map and apportionment at which time it was divided into two areas named 'garden' and 'shrubbery waste'. The area defined as garden is depicted as having paths or possibly flowerbeds at each end. Slight earthwork scarps, no more than 0.2m high, were recorded within the garden area.

The southernmost of these may represent a subdivision within the garden or alternatively may represent cultivation plots or flowerbeds. The lower terrace is sub-rectangular in form, measuring c. 40m east-west by c. 53m north-south, and slopes down towards the east. The terrace is largely defined by a grass-covered scarp standing a maximum of 1.1m high, with the northern boundary partly formed by a low earthen bank, c. 4.3m wide. Access to the terrace may have been gained on the northern side. The lower terrace is not depicted on the 1939 map by which time it sits within the area recorded as the 'lower orchard'. Two small wedge-shaped terraces were recorded adjoining and to the east of the lower terrace. These features may represent further areas of garden or simply changes in the eastern boundary of the lower terrace. The tithe map depicts

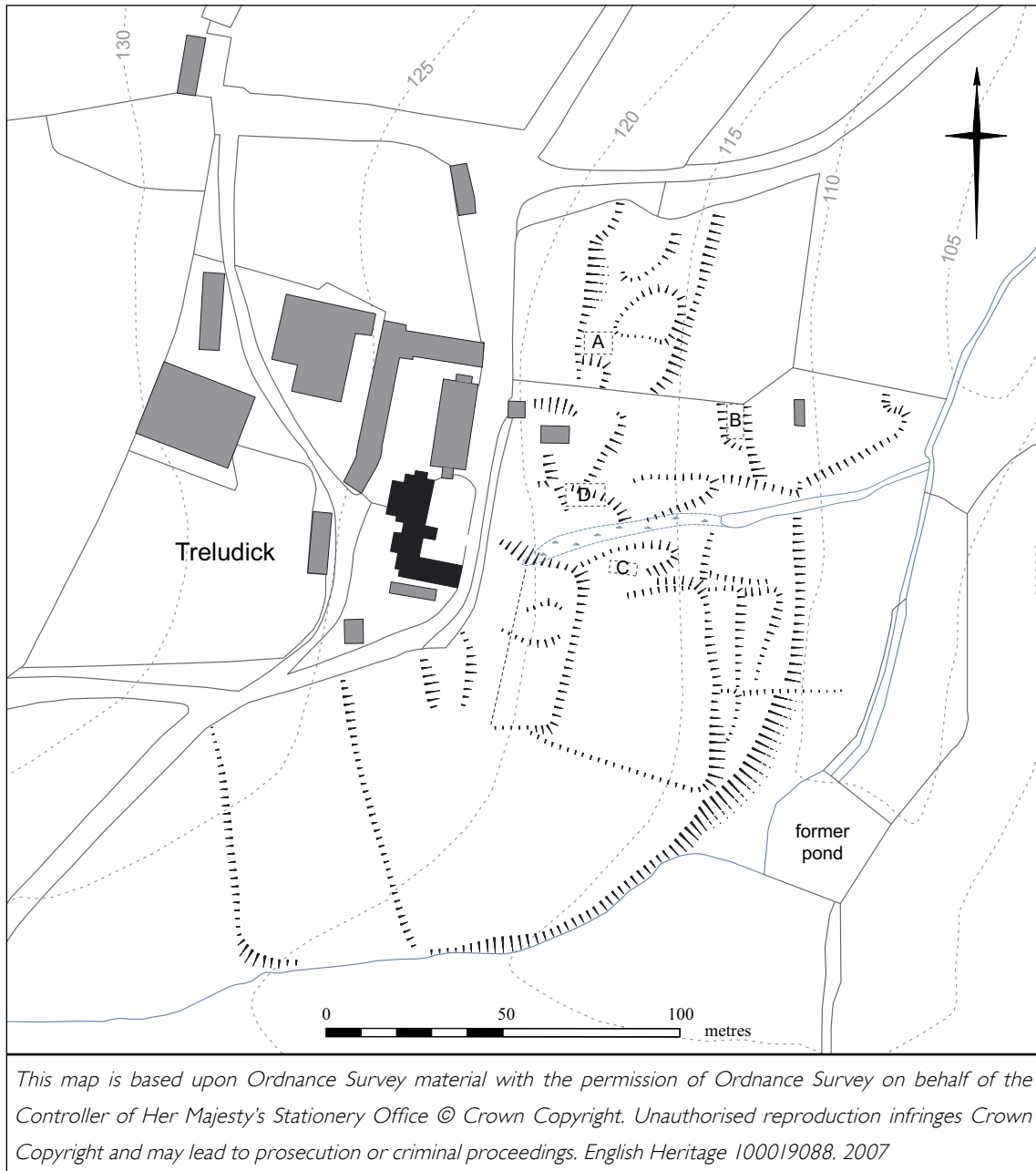


Fig. 78

Earthwork survey combined with modern OS mapping; building remains are labelled.

a track running along the southern boundary of the garden terraces, the western end of which survives as an earthwork. This track would appear to go very deliberately round the area of the gardens, suggesting it post-dates their creation. The location of building C (above), suggest it may have been used as a garden feature, although without further work the date and form of this structure can not be known.

These earthwork features at Treludick would appear to represent the remains of a 17th-century formal garden, probably created during a period when the house itself was undergoing a phase of investment and improvement around 1630. Natural topography dictates that the area of falling ground to the east and south of the farmhouse would be the best location for growing delicate plants and shrubs. The survival of gardens of this period and status are rare but the remains at Treludick are strikingly similar to a site recently identified in Somerset. The earthwork remains of a 17th-century garden at Court House, East Quantoxhead, were recorded on sloping ground to the south of the manor house⁴⁵. These gardens are thought to date from the first half of the 17th century and are depicted on an estate map of 1687⁴⁶. This map shows a geometric arrangement of rectangular plots in the lower half of the garden with a possible structure in the upper half. What is remarkable is the similarity in both size and form between the gardens at Treludick and Court House which strongly suggests they are similar in date.

The 1839 tithe map shows an area named 'plantation shrubbery' to the east of Treludick farmhouse. A pathway, commencing directly opposite the main entrance porch to the house, leads through this area to the location of the well. It is possible that this was a purely practical arrangement but, alternatively, it may be that the well had taken on a more aesthetic nature by this time. The majority of the depicted boundary features forming the plantation shrubbery were recorded as earthworks during the survey and the course of the path was also recorded and now survives as a watercourse. A channel leading from the well to the lower stream has been created in modern times.

By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map of 1884 the gardens to the east of the house had been swept away. All that remained by the late 19th century were a clump of beech(?) trees, which once formed part of the plantation shrubbery and screened the 17th-century cob barn from the main windows of the house, and the gate pillars opposite the entrance porch. These gate pillars have been attributed to the 18th century and, if that is correct, may indicate the continuing development of the gardens and landscape around the house in this period. An iron railing fence, most probable late-19th century in date, now separates the house and road from the former gardens.

Relict field system

Several linear features were recorded within the survey area, which almost certainly represent the fragmentary remains of medieval strip cultivation. In the orchard to the northeast of Treludick farmhouse strip lynchets were recorded running parallel to the contours of the slope. They comprise levelled terraces defined by earth and stone scarps standing between 0.3m and 1.2m high. The terraces are 54-56m in length and 20-26m in width. Map evidence suggests that more of this medieval field system has been fossilised within the later field boundaries. In the field to the south of the farmhouse a further two linear features were recorded running down slope. These boundary features probably define paddocks or orchards.

Survey methodology

The earthwork remains were surveyed at 1:2500 scale in November 2006 by Elaine Jamieson from English Heritage's Archaeological Survey and Investigation section based in the Exeter office. The features were surveyed using a Trimble GeoXT handheld GPS receiver and GeoBeacon with FastMAP CE software. The GPS survey data was processed using Trimble GeoSite software. A digital archive plan of the survey at 1:2500 scale was produced using AutoCAD software and a plan for publication was created in Adobe Illustrator software. A description of the archaeological features recorded during survey work was written by Elaine Jamieson.

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Figure No.	Description	Copyright Info
Figure 1	Map showing the location of Treludick and its proximity to Penheale and Egloskerry.	Crown Copyright.
Figure 9	Map of the Treludick estate, from the sale catalogue of 1905 (PWDRO 1096/39).	Plymouth and West Dorset Record Office.
Figure 14	View of the house from the sale catalogue of 1905 (PWDRO 1096/39).	Plymouth and West Dorset Record Office.
Figure 16	View of Penheale, Egloskerry	Country Life. Permission to use Country Life images is granted on the basis that the images will only be used in the context of this report.
Figure 63	Detail of Treludick, from the 1839 tithe map of the parish of Egloskerry (CRO TM53).	Cornwall Record Office.
Figure 64	Labelled plan of Treludick based on the modern OS map, courtesy of Elaine Jamieson.	Crown Copyright.
Figure 77	Earthwork survey combined with both modern OS mapping and the 1839 tithe map (CRO TM53).	The OS map is Crown Copyright. The tithe map is copyright Cornwall Record Office.
Figure 78	Earthwork survey combined with modern OS mapping; building remains are labelled.	Crown Copyright.

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ENDNOTES

ABBREVIATIONS

CRO	Cornwall Record Office
PWDRO	Plymouth and West Devon Record Office
SARS	Somerset Archive and Record Service

- 1 National Archives C 1/485/49 and C 1/485/49: Chancery pleadings addressed to Wolsey from John Cotell, William Mannyng, and Thomas Tollefloo versus John Harry and Alice, his wife. Detention of deeds relating to messuages and land in Treludoke [Treludick] and Kelekoth in Egloskerry, Cornwall, 1515-1518 and 1518-29.
- 2 CRO CF/1/1109: indenture of John Harrys of Treludicke, gent., with Thomas Pearse of Davidstow, yeo., and George Sleman; 16 October 1593.
- 3 CRO CF/1/1114/1,2: Bargain & sale of Treludick between John Baron the younger of Egloskerry, yeo., & Geo. Slemon of Egloskerry, yeo., to Sir George Grenvile of Penhale, kt.; 16 October 1607.
- 4 CRO CF/1/1113/1,2: Deed to settle inheritance between John Baron of Badharlock, yeoman, & George Sleaman of Tresmeer, yeoman; 10 March 1605.
- 5 Chesher & Chesher 1968, 12.
- 6 CRO CF/1/1114/1,2: Bargain & sale of Treludick between John Baron the younger of Egloskerry, yeo., & Geo. Slemon of Egloskerry, yeo., to Sir George Grenvile of Penhale, kt.; 16 October 1607.
- 7 National Archives E 214/925: Bargain & sale of the manor of Penhale by Sir George Grenvile to John Hardy and George Sleman, 22 Nov 1608 (6 James I).
- 8 CRO CF/1/1113/1,2: Deed to settle inheritance between John Baron of Badharlock, yeoman, & George Sleaman of Tresmeer, yeoman; 10 March 1605.
- 9 CRO XI 12/175/3: indenture between George Sleeman of Egloskerry & John Baron the younger of Treludick, granting to John Baron the "Messuages landes and Tenements... in Treludick aforesaid now in the possession of one Tristram Martin or of his assignes" and other lands although it will be used by Sleeman during his natural life; 20 September 7 James I.

- 10 CRO X112/176/1: will of John Baron the elder of Egloskerry, 6 Aug 21 James I [1624].
- 11 CRO CF2/804: bargain & sale by Sir George Grenville to George Sleaman, of Treludick in Egloskerry; 9 January 1607/8.
- 12 CRO AP/S/344/1 & 2: will of George Sleeman of Egloskerry (microfiche); 7 July 1617.
- 13 CRO X112/175/8: settlement on the marriage of John Baron the younger and Mary [Marie] Bennett; 4 May 1637.
- 14 CRO X112/175/12: settlement on the marriage of Christopher Baron and Thomasina Jane, dated 20 October 25 Charles II, with 1673 written on verso.
- 15 CRO CF/1/3474: abstract of John Sawle's title to lands in Laneast (Trekinner) and Egloskerry (Treludick) mortgaged by him to Richard Beach; 15/16 Sep. 1748.
- 16 Information from deeds in the ownership of Mr Peter Uglow.
- 17 Information from deeds in the ownership of Mr Peter Uglow.
- 18 CRO SHM/1054 and 1074: rentals of estates of Geo. Marks, decd., 1876 and 1885.
- 19 CRO SHM/1133/1: auction sale catalogue of freehold farms & lands, inc. Treludick; 1877.
- 20 PWDRO 1096/39: J Pearse, Sale Catalogues, including Treludick Farm, Egloskerry; 1905.
- 21 CRO X112/175/8: settlement on the marriage of John Baron the younger and Mary [Marie] Bennett; 4 May 1637.
- 22 Arnold & Howard 2007a, 5-6.
- 23 CRO AP/S/344/1&2: will of George Sleeman of Egloskerry, 7 July 1617(microfiche).
- 24 CRO X112/176/1: will of John Baron the elder of Egloskerry, 6 Aug 21 James I (1624).
- 25 Arnold & Howard 2007a, 3-4.
- 26 PWDRO 1096/39: J Pearse, Sale Catalogues, including Treludick Farm, Egloskerry; 1905.
- 27 Chesher & Chesher 1968, 78.
- 28 Penoyre & Penoyre 1994, 13, 15.
- 29 Beacham 1990, 131-134.

- 30 Chesher & Chesher 1968, 130.
- 31 Chesher & Chesher 1968, 63-64.
- 32 Chesher & Chesher 1968, 78.
- 33 Arnold & Howard 2007b, 3.
- 34 Arnold & Howard 2007b, 3, 16-17.
- 35 Chesher & Chesher 1968, 71, 85. Trethin, Advent, has a similar, hipped roof over the parlour wing of 1655.
- 36 CRO SHM/1133/1: auction sale catalogue of freehold farms & lands, inc. Treludick; 1877.
- 37 Barnwell and Giles 1997, 100-104.
- 38 CRO SHM/1054-1087: rentals of the estate of Geo. Marks, decd., including Treludick, Egloskerry, and Lynher, North Hill; 1876-1891.
- 39 PWDRO 1096/39: J Pearse, Sale Catalogues, including Treludick Farm, Egloskerry; 1905.
- 40 CRO SHM/1133/1: auction sale catalogue of freehold farms & lands, inc. Treludick; 1877.
- 41 CRO SHM/1133/1: auction sale catalogue of freehold farms & lands, inc. Treludick; 1877.
- 42 CRO SHM/1138/47: bill for "Supplying 70 iron Buckits for Treludick Water Wheel" to Thomas Stenlake at the cost of £13; 8 Nov 1888.
- 43 CRO SHM/1133/1: auction sale catalogue of freehold farms & lands, inc. Treludick; 1877.
- 44 CRO SHM/1138/39: tender from George Wadge for a "Sheeps house at Treludick"; 19 October 1888.
- 45 Jamieson & Jones 2004.
- 46 SARS MAP\DD\L\1\10\35A9: 'A True Plot of the manner of East Quantoxhead', drawn by George Withiell; 1687.



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